

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.—NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 1745.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

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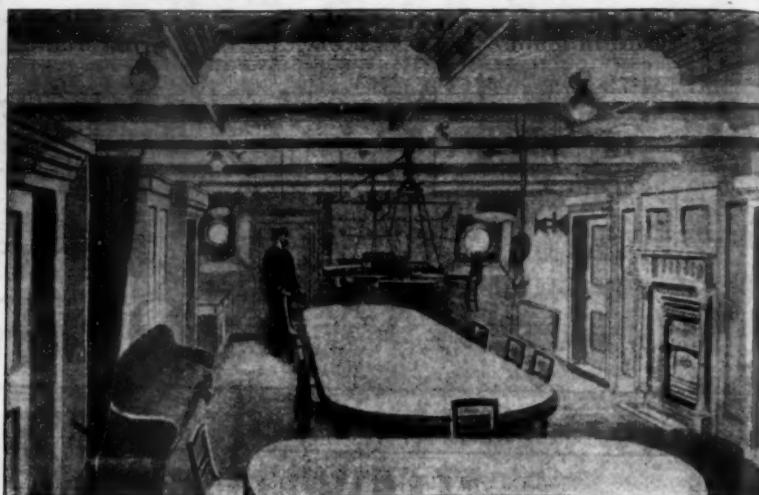
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THE ADMIRAL'S AFTER CABIN.



THE ADMIRAL'S FORE CABIN.

THE BATTLESHIP PRINCE GEORGE.

The illustrations here given are taken from a long article in "The Engineer," describing H. M. battleship Prince George. We do not wish to excite sentiments of envy and jealousy in the hearts of those occupying more cramped quarters at sea when we call attention to the expanse of these rooms, especially the sick bay. The Prince George is the third vessel of that name in the British service. But for the ill-omen associated with the sad memories of the "brave Kempenfelt and his eight hundred men" she would have been called the Royal George. She is a first-class twin-screw battleship, her displacement, when fully equipped, being about 15,000 tons. Her length between perpendiculars is 390 feet; but her ram-bow extends about 11 feet 6 inches forward of the first perpendicular, and to the extreme end of her stern gallery from the stern post is another 24 feet; so that she is practically 425 feet over all. Comparing her with such vessels as the Inflexible, Dreadnought or Trafalgar, the development in point of length is very remarkable.

The extreme breadth of the Prince George at the water line is 75 feet, but her sides tumble back "home" rapidly from this point. Her mean draft is 27 feet 6 inches. The sheer forward, the extreme freeboard at the stem being 25 feet 3 inches, while amidships and aft it is about 20 feet; this gives great headroom under the forecastle, the space between decks being fully 12 feet, and admitting of the construction of the lofty sick bay shown here. It almost makes one wish to be a patient to see the comforts provided for invalids. There are eight comfortable looking cots, with neat curtains to isolate the occupants, swinging in pairs, one below another, while a ninth is strapped against the ship's side in readiness for the use of an attendant. There are also arrangements for swinging seventeen hammocks from hammock irons, in view of more sick requiring to be berthed. A long mess table, with comfortable cushioned seats on either side, is provided for patients. It is hinged at one end and has racks beneath, so that it can be used for operating. An excellent bath, with hot and cold water, occupies one side, with a separate water tank for drinking purposes. Capital lockers for stores and clothing, writing table and washstand, with special cooking stove and utensils, complete the series of equipment. The sick bay is bright and cheerful, with plenty of ports, and at night it is lighted with nine electric lamps. The engraving shows all these arrangements, and gives a most attractive view of this exceptional apartment for the poor sick bluejacket, artificer or marine. Beyond the sick bay is a remarkable room stocked with diving gear of every description, and on the opposite side that most useful institution the dry canteen, where the handy sailor can provide himself with a thousand of the odds and ends of life's comforts.

The accommodation for the crew is better, relatively, than that for the majority of the officers. There is good berthing all along the main deck, in the spaces between

the casemates for the 6-inch guns, and rows of ordinary hinged mess tables are hooked up to the deck above in readiness for the crews' dinners and breakfasts when required, their simple mess utensils being provided in hanging racks. The cable mess deck forward in the peak is a fine lofty apartment, and lighted with plenty of circular ports, though the huge chain cables passing through it, en route to the vast chain lockers below the middle deck do not increase its air of comfort.

The Prince George has six decks—boat or shelter deck, upper deck, main deck, middle deck, lower deck and platform deck. The boat deck is 54 feet above the keel. But the highest bridge of all, that upon the chart room forward, is 75 feet above this level, hence the lookout which is obtained from this station is necessarily most extensive. An important modification in this class, as apart from that of the Royal Sovereign, is the boat or shelter deck, covering the corner casemates for 6-inch guns, on the upper deck, and the 12-pounders on the beam. The central portion is uncovered, but it is to have a netting stretched across it, on service, which will catch splinters and fragments from the boats, masts, gear and spars above, if injured.

The protective armor combines the advantages of the turtle-back deck of most recent cruisers with those of the citadel armor of former battleships. At either extremity of the arched portion of the armored deck is built an armored redoubt for two 12-inch breech-loading wire guns, each redoubt being of a pear shape, the thin end of the pear being contrived so as to stand exactly beneath the conning tower, and to act as a continuation of the armored trunk connecting the conning tower with it, this being for the protection of the voice tubes, pipes leading from the teleometer to the steering engines, electric cables, engine room telegraphs, etc. The armored portion of the redoubts, which is within the upper strake of 9 inches vertical side armor, is only 5 inches thick, as the two, taken together, make up the total of 14 inches required; above and beyond this influence the redoubt walls are 14 inches solid to the place where they emerge upon the upper deck. An armored hood, which revolves with the turntable, protects the guns upon the summit of the redoubt; this is 9 inches thick in front, and thins out toward the rear.

The whole of the armor consists of steel plates, having the outer surface carbonized by the Harvey process. There is a system for draining or flooding by several alternative methods of 227 separate compartments, under the armored deck alone, so that, if necessary, 4,800 tons of water could be discharged from the ship, or vice versa, in the short space of one hour; and a scheme of ventilation which could render cool and comfortable 155 of these particular compartments.

The total quantity of gun ammunition carried in the shell rooms and magazines of the Prince George is 14,120 rounds. This is for 12-inch, 6-inch, 12-pounder, and 3-pounder guns; the Maxim guns—being practically for

small arm purposes—and their ammunition are excluded from the category. This unit of shot, shell and charges embraces between 300 and 400 rounds for the main armament.

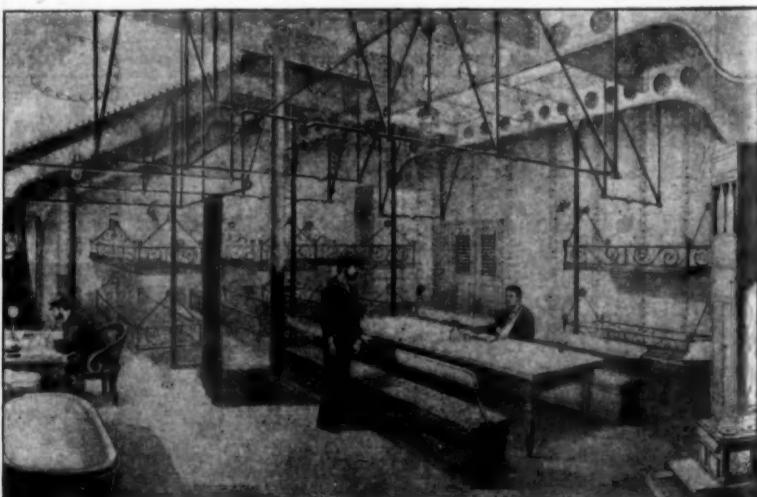
The weight of projectiles amounts to 270 tons, roughly, and the quantity of cordite contained in the magazines is close upon 43 tons, hence we may place the total weight of service ammunition, inclusive of that of the metal cartridge cases, at a figure of about 335 tons. This reduction in the weight of ammunition as compared with vessels of similar power, is due to the use of cordite. The full charge of powder for the 12-inch breech-loading rifle gun was 295 pounds; this, when replaced by cordite, only required 167½ pounds of the new propellant to do the same, or, in point of fact, a great deal more work. Hence, without increasing the aggregate amount of weight in the magazines, shell rooms and ready racks, but actually reducing it to an appreciable extent, the introduction of cordite has admitted of the number of rounds of important secondary weapons being raised to 200 and 300 per gun.

The main armament of the Prince George consists of four 12-inch breechloading guns, fitted in pairs in the two pear-shaped redoubts just described, one at each end of the ship, and mounted on revolving turntables, the whole being worked either by hydraulic power or by hand power, supplemented by the assistance of electromotors. There also twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, all mounted on armored casemates, eight being on the main deck and four upon the upper deck. Sixteen 12-pounder quick-firing guns are mounted upon the main and upper decks, the latter being behind the vertical walls beneath the boat deck, and between the corner casemates of the upper deck, so that their positions are sheltered from raking fire by the casemates. The armament is completed by twelve 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns in the fighting tops on the masts; two 12-pounder 8 cwt. quick-firing boat and field guns, and eight 0.45-inch Maxim guns, mounted in various positions upon the superstructure. Twenty-two torpedoes will be carried, which can be fired from four submerged tubes, two forward and two aft, and from one above-water tube at the stern.

Six searchlight projectors, worked by three dynamos, each of 600 amperes, are carried; and, to complete the protection against torpedo attack, the vessel will be fitted with the latest system of net defense. The middle deck has amidships and for a considerable distance fore and aft a solid mass of coal, in bunkers on either beam, nearly 12 feet thick. Below the armored deck, on the outside of the very important ammunition passages, are two lines of coal bunkers, descending to the double bottom and opening into the stokeholds beneath the platform decks. Thus, in the unlikely event of the Prince George rolling so heavily in action as to lift her lower strake of armor completely out of the water, so as to expose her unarmored bottom, a chance shot, which might penetrate the latter, after passing through both skins and the wing



THE WARD ROOM.



THE SICK BAY.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

compartment, would be brought up by the 10 solid feet of coal which is in the lower bunkers. No less than 2,400 rounds of 6-inch quick-fire ammunition are carried on board, the charges being kept in the magazines, and the projectiles, some in shell rooms, some in ready racks. There is a separate ammunition trunk to each gun, and the ammunition can be run up with great rapidity by means of the crab winch and endless rope arrangement.

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

The daily papers publish what purports to be the text of a treaty of arbitration concluded on the 11th of January at Washington, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in order to consolidate the relations of amity which so happily exist between them, and consecrate by treaty the principle of international arbitration. The Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, has followed the very unusual course of giving the copy of the treaty to an English paper in advance of its presentation to the Senate, and has thus excited some feeling in that body which may possibly interfere with the confirmation of the treaty, or at least delay its adoption. It is to be hoped that this will be the case, for so important a convention should be considered very carefully, not only with reference to its immediate effect, but in view of its far-reaching possibilities. It will be fortunate if the Senate should delay confirmation of the treaty until after the 4th of March. We have had the opinion of one Administration upon it; it will be quite as well if the Administration to follow also has an opportunity to consider it. The treaty provides for the arbitration of all pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims aggregating less than \$500,000. The arbitrators appointed are to be jurists of repute, and they are to select an umpire. In case of their failure to agree upon one he shall be selected by the United States Supreme Court and the British Privy Council. If they cannot agree, the King of Sweden and Norway is to appoint him. This is a very objectionable feature, and ought not to be consented to. If the arbitrators cannot come near enough together to agree upon an umpire the arbitration should fail. Let us have no entangling foreign alliances in this matter. Claims in excess of \$500,000 and the dispute as to rights not involving the determination of territorial claims shall be decided by the arbitrators referred to above, who must, however, be unanimous to determine the question. In case either contracting party refuses to accept their report when not unanimous the matter in controversy must be submitted to five jurists, two from each country, and the fifth an umpire selected by them. In case they fail to agree upon an umpire within three months the King of Sweden is to select him also. Against this feature of the treaty we again enter our protest. A controversy involving the question of territorial claims is to be determined by a tribunal composed of six judicial officers, three from each country. In the event of an award made by less than the prescribed majority and protested as above provided, or if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly Powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties.

In case the lesser tribunal shall decide that the determination of a claim necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the national rights of such party as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, the jurisdiction of such tribunal over such claim shall cease, and the same shall be dealt with by the larger tribunal.

In cases where the question involved is one which concerns a particular State or Territory of the United States, it shall be open to the President of the United States to appoint a judicial officer of such State or Territory to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III. or Article V. or Article VI. In like manner, in cases where the question involved is one which concerns a British colony or possession, it shall be open to her Britannic Majesty to appoint a judicial officer of such colony or possession to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III. or Article V. or Article VI.

Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and of access, fisheries and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting parties. This treaty shall remain in force for five years from the date at which it shall come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

MILITARY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

A military bicycle and athletic tournament was held at Madison Square Garden from Jan. 11 to 16 under the auspices of the New York "Herald," in aid of a fund to endow rooms in the Hahnemann Hospital for the New York National Guardsmen. It was certainly the finest event of its kind ever given in this country, and its projectors, committees, officials, competitors and others connected with the tournament deserve every credit. The management in the arena was faultless, while the general programme was of such a character as to interest the immense audiences to a remarkable degree. This was mainly due to the fact that troops of the regular and volunteer forces were to unite in competition, and give exhibitions of drill, and this evoked an enthusiasm even beyond the most sanguine expectation, and it is generally hoped that the event will result in an annual tournament for the regular and State forces, including also representatives of the Navy and Marine Corps. The regular troops cannot complain of the welcome they received, for their appearance was the signal for one grand

spontaneous ovation from the great audience on the opening night, which was continued during the week. The Gymnastic Drill by a company of the 13th U. S. Infantry, in command of Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st U. S. Inf., with and without rifles, and their subsequent exhibition of wall climbing was a splendid exhibition and opened the eyes of the guardsmen as to some of the hard drill work their comrades of the Army have to do in order to make so splendid a showing, coupled also with considerable physical strain. Then the splendid exhibition of Troop F, 3d U. S. Cavalry, under Capt. G. A. Dodd, marching into the arena at an oblique in single column, with faultless distances and fronts, and their different evolutions in the musical drill, was another revelation, as was also their rough riding. The skill of the troopers and the intelligence of their mounts was really remarkable. Equally entitled to praise and admiration was a platoon of Light Battery D, 5th Art., in command of Lieut. G. G. Gately.

The public at large sees little of our Army in these piping times of peace, but that they know a good thing when they do see it, was amply demonstrated at the tournament, and it is undoubtedly a wise thing that the public should become better acquainted with the regular force. The exhibitions given by the National Guard organizations were of exceptional merit. These consisted of an exhibition of forming for attack, forming square, firings, attacking an imaginary foe, etc., by the 1st Naval Battalion, Gatling gun exhibition by the 2d Battery, drill by the Bicycle Corps of the 1st Battery. These commands cannot be praised too highly for their work. Troop C also gave a drill that was very creditable.

THE SAILORS' REST.

The first meeting to discuss Capt. F. J. Higginson's plan for a Sailors' Rest to be established somewhere near the Brooklyn Navy Yard was held Jan. 12 in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Rear Adm. Erben was made chairman and George Edward Kent secretary. A number of officers and ex-officers of the Navy were present, and a few gentlemen from civil life. Letters were read from Bishop Potter and others expressing sympathy with the enterprise. Capt. Higginson explained the nature of the enterprise, and stated that he had in view as a site a piece of ground in Sands street containing 3,240 square feet. The property is valued at \$30,000, but may be rented for \$2,000 a year. A committee was appointed to create and establish the institution, which will be known as "The Sailors' Rest." The committee consists of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Capt. F. J. Higginson, Vernon H. Brown, Commodore Edward M. Brown, Eugene C. Blackford, E. J. Berwind, and George Edward Kent.

A resolution was adopted proposing the following as trustees: The Mayor of New York, the Mayor of Brooklyn, the president of the American Seaman's Friend Society, the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, the Captain of the New York Navy Yard, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

In his remarks at the meeting Capt. Higginson said: The subject upon which I wish to address you this afternoon is one which I trust will meet with your favorable consideration relating as it does to a class of men who I am confident are sure of your sympathy at all times, but who are particularly in need of it when, leaving their natural element, they attempt to navigate among the shoals and quicksands of shore life. I refer to the men-of-war's men manning our naval fleet. New York is becoming for many reasons more and more of a rendezvous for our naval vessels. Not only are the repair shops of the Navy Yard splendidly equipped for the necessary work on ships, but the city of New York is the main purchasing depot for nearly all our naval stores and supplies, and the good depth of water in the channel and the unrivaled harbor facilities make it a desirable anchorage for our naval vessels. We recently had in these water fourteen ships, with crews aggregating 3,500 men. Out of 2,386 men at the Navy Yard in December, 1896, 17 per cent. were found to be natives of New York. In view of these facts it seems to me becoming that the merchants and others of New York City should interest themselves in the welfare and comfort of these defenders of the nation when they visit their shores.

It is the general practice on board vessels of the Navy to give as much leave or shore liberty as is consistent with the duties of the ship, and New York City of all other places is the favorite resort for granting this privilege. Ships have even been sent from Hampton Roads to New York for the express purpose of giving liberty. It has been found that the more liberty you can give the better the discipline and contentment there is on board ship. The sailor feels that his ship is not a prison and it makes a pleasant break in the rigid routine and discipline of the service. In fact he "freshens his nip" and returns with a new zest for the service.

It is proposed to erect a building which will contain sleeping rooms, restaurant, library, baths, gymnasium and other conveniences to make it attractive to our sailors. That this is quite practicable is found by the experience abroad where such institutions have been quite successful. Of course, success will depend very much upon the management. Sailors are peculiar in many respects, and resent being patronized or being made saints of before their time, and while it is intended that the institution proposed shall be a strictly temperance one and that moral influences shall be brought to bear, in an unobtrusive way, yet it is, in my opinion, necessary that the secular side of the question must be the primary attraction. Now while I think it will be generally admitted that a strictly temperance policy is the best one for the proposed institution; it is not intended to turn a cold shoulder to the unfortunate, and at no time of day or night will a sailor under the influence of liquor be denied shelter and care in the Rest. * * * As a sleeping place where Jack can be neither drugged nor robbed, and would be called in the morning and started with a cup of good coffee, on his way to his ship, clean, sober, and on time, I think the Rest would be decidedly popular—in fact I have this assurance from the sailors themselves. Then there are the baths, library, restaurant and gymnasium, all of which I think cannot fail to attract our men. It is a fact not generally known or appreciated that the modern men-of-war's man is a much improved man over his prototype of fifty years ago. Every commanding officer here will tell you of the increased respectability and good behavior and intelligence of the men under their command and of the great decrease in drunkenness in the sailors of our new fleet. It is a pleasure to bear witness to these facts, and it is also an encouragement to provide a place where a respectable, self-respecting sailor can go and enjoy his leisure.

There will be of course some periods during the absence of the fleet when a comparatively small business will be done at the Rest, but I think it essential that the working staff of the institution be kept intact, as the success of the project will depend very much upon their efficiency, and for this purpose the amount necessary for

the payment of their wages, about \$5,000, should be secured by an endowment fund, and not made dependent upon the business of the Rest. In regard to the latter, there may be many channels of development outside of board and lodging which when examined may result in addition revenue. The wants, habits and tastes of the sailor must be carefully studied and catered to. I refer to such branches as laundry work, safe deposit rooms, barber shops, etc. The expenses of maintaining an efficient staff of employees I have accumulated to be about \$5,364. The list of employees would be as follows:

One superintendent, \$1,200; 1 matron, \$1,000; 1 master at arms, \$780; 1 watchman, \$360; 2 cooks, \$960; 2 waiters, \$480; 2 chambermaids, \$384; 1 messenger, \$200. Total, \$5,364.

RUSSIAN NOTES.

Our St. Petersburg exchange, "Novosty," points out, in a leading article, that unless the government is prepared to make additional appropriations, it is more than likely that the general census of the inhabitants of Russia, which is to be made next month will be far from accurate. The present appropriation allows 75 roubles to each district canvasser—a sum which "Novosty" demonstrates, is inadequate, considering the number of persons to be enumerated. The inevitable result will be that the district canvassers will be obliged to rely on the voluntary assistance of unofficial persons. The difficulty is only partially removed by the recent order issued by the Holy Synod, directing that the priests are to assist in the canvass. The Zemstvo have expressed their willingness to co-operate, upon the condition that they shall be allowed to make their own canvass at the same time. It is interesting to note that this will be the first general census ever undertaken by the Russian Government.

The Minister of the Interior is considering a plan for the building of an asylum for the care of the vagrant insane, who are now permitted to wander about the country without let or hindrance. Not less than 2,000 of these persons were counted in a single government. Their presence is a constant menace to the peasantry. But the most serious aspect of the present situation is to be found in the fact that the peasants frequently treat these vagrants with the greatest cruelty. Cases are on record showing that in certain instances these half-witted tramps have been found chained to sheds and outhouses.

Prince Mish'tchery's trip to Paris has not improved his opinion of the French soldiers. He finds nothing of what the French call the air martial. The infantry are slovenly, and utterly wanting in distinction of bearing. As for the cavalry he writes: "It seemed to me that the soldiers sat badly on their horses, rode badly, and gave little heed to alignment. It struck me that they sat and rode their horses like civilians disguised in military uniforms."

The venerable Gen. Dragomiroff, writing in the "Razvadchik" says that, while he considers war inhuman, revolting, and cruel, he yet considers it at times inevitable. He agrees with Byron that war saves the world from mould and rot, and finds in Christ's prayer, "O, my father, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt"—a divine sanction for war. Referring specifically to the statement that rarity of encounters with small arms is a sign of growing cowardice, Gen. Dragomiroff denies the allegation categorically, and concludes by saying that the use of small arms is one of the strongest stimuli of military valor. "To speak of abolishing them," he says, "is to excuse cowardice."

The "Novosty" calls attention to the interest at present being taken by the Russian military authorities in aerial navigation. Several recent experiments are noted, of which the most important is the recent agreement with the French and German authorities to send up balloons simultaneously from specified points for the purpose of determining the course of the upper air currents. The balloons were sent up without having navigators, and liberally supplied with instruments of self-record. The Russian balloons were also provided with a letter of instruction to the finders.

The Russian "Invalid" speaks in the highest terms of the new system of semaphore signals invented by Vice-Adm. Makaroff. The system was fully tested during the past summer in the Baltic, and, according to the "Invalid" was rapidly learned by both officers and men. In point of simplicity as well as rapidity of transmission, the Makaroff system is preferable to the flag signal code invented by Gen. Skaryrevsky. The flag system transmits at the rate of four words in five minutes, the Makaroff system at the rate of ten words a minute.

Vigorous efforts are making under the direction of the Minister of Finance to cope with the drink evil. The government has already assumed the monopoly of the manufacture of wine and spirits, but the Minister of Finance now proposes to carry the reform still further, and is urging upon the local Zemstvo, the necessity of opening tea-houses of a particularly attractive character, in the hope that these may prove sufficiently popular with the peasantry, to be accepted as substitutes for the old-time saloons. The Minister proposes to provide the new tea-houses with libraries and reading rooms, and with a suitable number of games.

While the Minister of Finance is endeavoring to cope with the drink evil in a practical manner, the St. Petersburg Temperance Society is listening indulgently to the vapors of a certain Mr. Alaverdoff, who has come all the way from his native city of Tiflis, to tell the members of the society that he has miraculously discovered a sure cure for drunkenness. The revelation came to him in a dream. For the time being he declines to divulge the formula, but says that his remedy contains no substance dangerous to the health. A glass of Russian brandy, a simple herb, and a prayer is the means he employs to down the demon of alcohol. He tried it on his laundress and it worked like a charm. Not less than three days, nor more than eight, are necessary to accomplish a complete cure. Mr. Smirnoff, the president of the St. Petersburg Society, is already a complete convert.

On the evening of Dec. 15 last Col. Orloff, professor of the Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, read a paper before the Staff of the Military Guard of the St. Petersburg Division, on Italy in Abyssinia. Beginning with a brief résumé of the history of Abyssinia, the professor passed to a consideration of the military tactics of the natives. He informed his audience that all Abyssinians were subject to military duty from their eighteenth year. The interest in the army is general, so that there is never a lack of men. He drew attention to the skill shown by the natives in single combat, and paid a high tribute to their skill in the use of the lance. Each horseman is provided with two of these. The first is thrown in a charge at a distance of from sixty to seventy paces; the second at a distance of thirty paces. Referring to the terms of peace secured by Italy, Professor Orloff said that in all probability the world had not witnessed the last Abyssinian campaign. Sooner or later hostilities would be resumed. This address which was listened to by a large audience of officers, including the Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, was the first in a series of so-called "Military Talks," which Professor Orloff has organized for the coming winter.

Mr. Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum has now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square North, New York, a collection of original drawings and water colors that are to be sold at auction on Friday evening, Jan. 22. The collection can be seen without charge, and it is well worth visiting.

The Secretary of War on Thursday decided to reject all the bids received for the construction of one battery of guns and one mortar battery at Key West, Fla., and proposals will be advertised for again. This is the third time of rejection and advertisement for this work. The reason for the Secretary's action on Thursday was an informality in the lowest bid. It is believed that the next proposals will be duly formal and at a satisfactory figure. The work is expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

Much pressure is being brought to bear upon the Secretary of War by members of Congress and friends of the cadets of the Military Academy, who were found deficient. Their friends ascribe their failure to increased severity in the examination, but there is no proof of this. All the Secretary can do is to suggest to the Academic Board a further consideration of any specific case, but he cannot overrule their action. He has asked that the cases of Lee and Philip S. Ward be reconsidered. Some of the deficient cadets may secure a renomination from the representatives from their districts.

It is the Department of the East, not the Department of the Missouri, that has the largest number of troops and posts. The Department of the East has twenty-five garrisoned posts, with 530 officers and 6,710 enlisted men. The Department of the Missouri has nine garrisoned posts, with 340 officers and 4,200 enlisted men. There are besides thirty-nine ungarrisoned posts in the Department of the East and none in the Department of the Missouri. The Department of the East also grows in importance with the development of our new system of fortification. If the artillery is increased most of the new force will be added to the Department of the East.

Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss declines to accept the position of Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of Mr. McKinley. He is much too comfortable where he is. He is a man of large fortune, and has long been at the head of a firm making from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year. His partners object to his retiring, and his family prefer New York, with its freedom, to Washington, with the restraints of official life. Such is the explanation given of this refusal of a Cabinet appointment. Mr. Bliss will neither affirm nor deny its correctness. Gen. Grant had a similar experience in his day of the difficulty of getting wealthy merchants into his Cabinet. Mr. Stewart was willing to become Secretary of the Treasury, but he was barred out by a forgotten statute. Borie took the place of Secretary of the Navy most reluctantly, to oblige Grant, and then resigned to make place for Robeson, who was recommended by Mr. Borie and others. The truth is, that official position is not as a rule in the line of the mercantile man's ambition. Doubtless many of us would reason very differently from what we now do, if we had millions of accumulated wealth and several hundred thousand dollars of income to expend yearly.

A good deal of influence is being exerted looking to the elevation of the Revenue Cutter Division of the Treasury Department to the dignity of a bureau. Many Senators and Congressmen favor the idea and it is considered that the requisite legislation will be introduced and passed. The work of the Revenue Cutter Service has increased so rapidly in volume and importance, that in the judgment of most officials, it could be better performed under a separately organized division, with a directing officer with increased powers. No small advantages would be derived from the sending of a bureau report to the Secretary of the Treasury in which the work and needs of the service might be adequately discussed. Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Division, says: "The Treasury Department asks of Congress \$150,000 to be expended upon three vessels—the Forward, Galveston and Winona. The hulls of these vessels are strong, well built and in first-rate condition. The motive power of each is totally inadequate to drive the hulls at a greater speed than 7 miles per hour under the most favorable conditions, while with a fresh breeze and moderate head sea their speed is reduced to 4 or 5 miles, and they become, because of lack of power, almost unmanageable in heavy weather. It is as certain as anything can be that if caught in a heavy blow upon a lee shore—and such a condition may arise at any time—they would be driven ashore for lack of power to gain an offing. These remarks apply particularly to the steam motive power of the Galveston and Winona. The machinery of the Forward, now badly worn and continually in need of repairs, was never of suitable type. It has cost, since put into service in 1882 (fourteen years ago), upward of \$49,000 for repairs to this vessel, nearly all of which has been expended upon the machinery and boilers, and I do not think it either economical or wise to continue large expenditures upon them."

The court martial of Ensign Noah T. Coleman, U. S. N., inspector of steel at Harrisburg, Pa., on charges of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty and disobedience of orders, began at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday of this week, and was concluded on Thursday. The court consisted of Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, president; Lieut. H. L. Draper, of the Marine Corps, Judge Advocate, and the following navy officers, Comdr. John F. Merry and Joseph N. Hemphill, Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Gheen and William H. Reeder, Lieuts. Reginald F. Nicholson, Charles C. Rogers and Charles H. Harlow and Ensign Henry K. Benham. Ensign Lay H. Everhart appeared as counsel for the accused. Ensign Coleman, at the beginning of the proceedings, pleaded guilty to the charges as set forth. The accused claimed that his duties as steel inspector were so onerous that it was with difficulty that he could cover the territory assigned him, which includes Harrisburg, Reading, Steelton and occasionally other places; that he had not sufficient time to attend to his correspondence, including that with the steel board, and that his health had been seriously impaired in consequence of his laborious work. He pleaded that he had not willfully shirked his duties, nor been unmindful of his obligations to his superiors. No witnesses were called for the prosecution. Capt. Benj. F. Day, president, and P. A. Engr. E. R. Freeman, of the Steel Board, testified in extenuation of the offenses of the accused, and spoke highly of his character and ability. Similar testimony was given by Lieut. Comdr. Frederick M. Wise, of the Naval Academy; Charles F. Forse, inspector of steel at Munhall, Pa.; Comdr. F. W. Dickins, of the Bureau of Navigation; Mr. Bent, of the Penna. Steel Company, and Mr. H. M. Sternberg, of J. H. Sternberg & Son, of Reading, Pa. The Judge Advocate General has not yet prepared his report on the case

WEST POINT CADETS PROVE DEFICIENT.

The examinations at the Military Academy this month have been unusually prolific in deficiencies, thirty cadets having been found. The list is as follows: Second Class—Chauncey B. Humphrey, Kansas; William L. Reed, New York; Ira De S. Reedy, Indiana; Philip R. Ward, New York. All of these were found deficient in chemistry, and will be discharged.

Third Class—Lewis Brown, Jr., Rhode Island; Frank E. Burke, Georgia; Julius C. Clippert, Michigan; C. C. Durham, Minnesota; Fielding L. Marshall, Virginia; Benjamin F. Sawtelle, Pennsylvania; Edward M. Whitaker, Tennessee.

Fourth Class—Herman Williams Alberry, 12th District Ohio; Daniel Bond, Indiana; Franklin Goss Brown, 4th District, Kansas; Karl Greenleaf Cummings, Missouri; William Richie Gibson, 7th District, Iowa; William Tyson Graham, Pennsylvania; Carl Joseph Harris, Missouri; Marshal Hill Hurt, Alabama; Jas. O. Hackenbury, Pa., was deficient in mathematics. Morris Johnson, Wisconsin; Joseph Cornelius Kay, 3d District, New Jersey; George Mason Lee, 10th District, Virginia; James Rufus McVicker, 6th District, Iowa; Allen Floyd Morrisett, 3d District, Virginia; Fred Norton Read, Michigan; Edward Wilson Robinson, New York; Robert Frank Roth, 13th District, Pennsylvania; John Patrick Sullivan, 2d District, Louisiana; Allen M. Younge, 8th District, Missouri.

Gwynn R. Hancock, second class, the grandson of the late Gen. W. S. Hancock, was found deficient in philosophy; granted leave until Aug. 28, 1897, then to join the third class.

Foster, of the third class, was found deficient in drawing. He is to go on with his class and make good this deficiency to the satisfaction of the Academic Board.

Clarence Deems, Jr., Maryland; Jerome G. Pillow, Arkansas, and John G. Watson, Kansas, of the third class, were found deficient and turned back to the fourth class. The others named will be discharged.

Cadet George Mason Lee, son of Consul General Lee, is the first member of that famous family appointed to the Military Academy since the war. He is also the first Virginia Lee who, having entered the institution, has failed to be graduated. His grandfather, Gen. Robert E. Lee, was one of the first three of his class, and his father also stood high. It was the desire of the Lees in Virginia that there should be another of the name in the Army, and as Fitzhugh Lee's boy was just the age to enter the Academy his appointment was secured, and he entered West Point last June. He can probably secure a reappointment, in which case the Academic Board will, as we understand, recommend his acceptance. He is a fine young man, but deficient in his studies.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE POLICE.

The arrival of Capt. Dodd's troop, F, 3d U. S. Cav., in New York City last Sunday morning and the fuss made in certain quarters that there must be no military parade, martial music, etc., to welcome the gallant troopers and escort them to the Garden, naturally excited much curiosity to know just what would happen when Troop F arrived. The occasion is thus reported: Gen. Howard Carroll was on hand to greet Capt. Dodd. The Captain said:

"Well, General, here we are, fit as fiddles, and with the finest band in the Army. How about the parade and where do we go?"

"Well," replied Gen. Carroll, "I guess you'll have to furnish all the parade we'll have. Inasmuch as there is a good old blue law still on the statute books of the State forbidding, with certain exceptions, parades on Sunday, it has been decided that the escort of the National Guard which was to have shown you the way to your headquarters must be dispensed with. Instead, you will have an escort of mounted police. As to the band, they have as much right to furnish music for your horses to march by as you have to march yourselves. However, there's an Inspector of Police, with a squad of men, down at the Forty-second street entrance to the station. Perhaps you'd better march your band down there and see what he says."

"All right," replied Capt. Dodd. "How many men has he got?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered the General. "Twenty, perhaps."

"How many policemen are there in New York?"

"About 4,000."

"Well," said Capt. Dodd, "I've got just sixty-two men and officers to go behind the band. We'll go and see this Inspector, if you say so."

Then the band was formed in line and marched down through the yard to the 42d street entrance and halted. Inspector Brooks saw them coming, saw the musical instruments, and when the musicians had halted, stepped up to Capt. Dodd and said:

"If you're in command of these men, I want to tell you that you can't march through this city on Sunday with a band playing. There's a law against it."

Capt. Dodd looked at Inspector Brooks from head to foot without saying anything for a moment. Then, for reply, he turned to the band and said:

"Prepare your instruments!"

The men obeyed. Then, to the drum major, Capt. Dodd commanded: "You will march your men back to the cars and precede us with music to our quarters."

The drum major was about to raise his baton in signal for the musicians to strike up when Inspector Brooks, who had been standing near all the while, stepped up to Capt. Dodd and said very politely:

"It would be a favor to me if you wouldn't start up your band. I'd like to see the law observed as well as possible."

"Oh! That's different," said Capt. Dodd. "I'll be glad to do what I can to oblige you. Only I want it understood that an officer of the U. S. Army does not recognize a State law or interference by the police of any city in executing an order from the Secretary of War."

Inspector Brooks had nothing to say to Capt. Dodd's remark. He simply walked away, and the band was ordered to proceed to the Garden as quietly as possible.

A CASE OF MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Mounting Spring, Ga., Jan. 7, 1890.

Mister editor: Johny Backwood come home powful mad tother day frum daown to Atlanta, cos the wudent take him inter the armey, an' he wus so riled he didn't never ask aftur my billy, tho he nowd he was thar, an' when I heerd hede cum hom, i jes made jimmy carry me over thar to hisens hous, an' ask him why didn't he fine out sumpin about my billy, an' he sed heplum dismemberd he was thar. Neow Billy hes ben rite wel brung up tho he haint had no grate hepe no schulin, an' the next da after Ide seen jimmy, I got a letter frum him rit fur him bi wun of hisens frens, an' I tel ye, Mr. edditter, hit jis made mi blud bile tu rede hit, he sed he wussent havin' no grate shakes uv a time nohow, sed know az sure as he jined las fall tha putt him tu duin all sorts mene wark, an' when wun uv them corpril fellers wassent makin' him jump roun an' callin' hit drillin he was goin' round' with a brum or a shuvvil takin' up durt, or elst he was workin' in the etin hous settin' the table an' washin' dishes jis like he wus a gyrl. Kun crismas tyme he lowed hede like ter cum home, but tha told him he haddent bin that long enuf to cum home yet, an' tha woonden evin let him go daown to Atlanta to git sum shuntin' cracers like hede allers had fur crismas, an' the fellor wot has the fixin' of his wurk he maid him go on gyarde that da, but billy he want gwine ter be beet outen hisens crismus frolick that away, so he jist hired a niger boy ter git him sum likker, an' when he went out fur gyard he jis tuck it long in hisens poikit an' tuk too or fore drinks, jis ter maik hisself think he wus tew hom. An' Bimeby he hurd sum fellers shutin' their pistols an' yellin' like tha wus feelin' good, so he jis poor a lode in hisens shutin' gun an' fird hit of an' give a rele ole rebbel yel, jis ter lett them felers no he wus livin'. An' he sez, he does, how he haddent moren did hit when a offiser cum runnin' up like he was scared, an' ast him did he shute an' yel, an' what fur did he du hit, an' then he calld him billy a damd idjut, an' tole a nuther man to cary him to the gyard hous an' loc him up, an' then billy sez tha had a cote mashal, with ton offiser men ol set on him too munst, an' tha sed he must sta in the gyard hous thre muns an' pa ten dollars a mounth fur the privilige, an' hes thar now. An' I ask jony how end i holp billy enney, an' he sed tha tole him younus wus a good frend too the solgers, an' if i writ too you an' sent hit to Mr. brunnettes' big house daown to Noo York you'd tell ivry boddy haow mene tha did Billy jis because he wantid ter have a frolick of a crismis. Ijis think hit was powful mene tew du him durt thar away, an' if you'll jis tell em i think so Ile be yours forivir.

p. s. i recin' jouny Backwood is mity glad tha wudent tak him to jine the armey.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Massy's Billy has been treated with so little consideration for his personal dignity and the sentiments of his family. The trouble with these Army men is that they don't know any better. They are brought up that way and have never enjoyed Billy's advantages of instruction in matters of personal freedom. Each man of them has some bigger man than he is ordering him about, without regard to his personal wishes. They thus acquire the habit of passing it along to the next man below, until, when it reaches the last man he brings up against the walls of the guard-house. Perhaps Mrs. Massy can persuade Billy's Captain to arbitrate. He could appoint one arbitrator, Billy another, and the two could choose an umpire, the three settling the dispute. This would be in strict accord with modern and American methods of enforcing discipline. Editor "Journal."

SORROWS OF A QUARTERMASTER.

A question has been raised as to whether an officer of the Army can be sued in his private capacity for directing a contractor to perform extra labor not specified in his contract, or whether such suit can only lie against the Government. It appears that the contractor at Fort Crook, Neb., alleges that he did extra work on public buildings at the post, not provided for in the contract, but which Q. M. Humphrey had directed him to do. The Quartermaster General disallowed the claim.

A clause in the contract provided that no claim for extra work would be allowed, unless it was ordered in writing by the officer in charge. The Quartermaster claimed in a communication to the Department that he never directed any such extra work, either by letter or verbally. He was finally informed by the contractor that, unless he paid the bill, he would be proceeded against in the courts. The whole subject was referred to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion.

He holds that if a jury is satisfied that the work done was not extra, the contractor cannot recover, but that if it can be proved that the Government has received valuable extra work and material of the contractor it is liable for the actual value for the same. He further holds that the contractor has an unquestioned right to bring suit against the Quartermaster, and that it would be necessary for him to defend it, otherwise a judgment would be rendered against him, and he would be liable in his individual capacity. The Judge Advocate General holds that there is nothing to be done now, but recommends that if suit is brought the War Department request the Department of Justice to direct that the suit be defended by the attorney in the district in which it is brought.

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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 687. The following bill passed by the Senate Jan. 7, 1897, has been referred in the House to the Committee on Claims: That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay over to Samuel C. Reid, Jr., his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns the full amount of the unexpended balance yet remaining in his hands of the \$700,739, appropriated by the act of May 1, 1892, for the relief of the captain, owners, officers and crew of the United States brig Gen. Armstrong.

S. 3,492. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to James E. Tolfree, U. S. N., the sum of \$4,000, said sum to be a payment in full for all losses of both Government and personal property incurred by him by reason of the destruction of the Wind-sor House at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1896.

H. R. 9,710.—Mr. Hull: That all officers who served during the rebellion as officers of the Regular Army of the United States, and have been honorably discharged or resigned from the service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commission, as is now authorized for officers of volunteers by Section 1,226, R. S. Mr. Hull submitted a favorable report on the measure as follows: Calling attention to the fact that Section 1,226, R. S., already authorizes to all officers of volunteers all that this bill proposes to confer upon officers who had been in the Regular Army.

H. R. 9,844.—Mr. Cummings: That Section 5 of the act for the relief of certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, approved Aug. 14, 1888, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to remove the limitation of time within which applications for relief may be received and acted upon under provisions of said act.

H. R. 9,898.—Mr. Hurley: Appropriates \$50,000 for a bronze statue in Washington of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Shoum, late commander of the Army of Georgia.

H. R. 9,903.—Mr. Mahon: That the Secretary of the Treasury, by his accounting officers, is hereby authorized and directed, on application being made by any person, or his legal representative, an officer or ex-officer of the U. S. Army and a graduate of West Point, or who being an officer or an enlisted man of the volunteer service at the time of such commission, has been commissioned as an officer in the Regular Army, to readjust his accounts previously settled and paid under an erroneous construction of law, as subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to pay any balance which may be found due in accordance with the law applicable thereto as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Capts. Morton and Watson against the United States, and other decisions of the courts relating to longevity pay.

H. R. 9,936.—Mr. Willis: That all appointees to the junior grade of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall be chosen from graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy. The laws relating to the Army shall be applicable to the Navy as regards the age of voluntary and of compulsory retirement and fraction of pay when on the retired list. In all commissions in the Navy the rank and relative rank of the officer shall be stated. Appointment to the office of Judge Advocate General in the Navy Department shall not continue limited to officers of the Navy and to marines; but lawyers, civilians, are hereby made eligible thereto.

Any officer of the Navy, pleading with that department for any right under a law or regulation, shall on application receive personal hearing by the Secretary of the Navy, and be therein confronted with the Judge-Advocate-General. And no obstruction or objection to any officer's case shall be used secretly, but shall be fully made known to him by the Navy Department in writing. Any officer who, when retiring for disability, had not at the time sufficient evidence available to show the disability as result of incident of service, shall be allowed to make good that deficiency before the permanent retiring board. No money herein appropriated shall, after the next vacancy occurs in his grade, be paid any officer on the retired list under the regular retiring age, who is able to perform on the active list the duties of his existing commission, said ability to be determined by an examining board, and the officer on said vacancy ordered back to duty.

S. 3,572.—Mr. Cannon: Increasing to \$12 per month the pensions of widows of survivors of the Mexican War.

THE BEST OF ARMOR.

The sub-committee of the Senate Naval Committee held a meeting on Friday to consider the confidential report on the Armor question made by Senator Chandler. It is understood that Senator Chandler completed the paper some weeks ago and gave each member of the Naval Committee a copy for criticism. Several of the copies have been returned to their author approving Senator Chandler's views and suggesting that the sub-committee submit the report to the full committee for presentation to the Senate. It has been determined by the sub-committee to hold a session to pass upon this matter and it is expected that it will decide to report to the full committee at the next meeting of that body on Tuesday. It is learned that Senator Chandler, in his report, draws five conclusions from the testimony obtained by the committee on the Armor question during the last session, which is reviewed at some length. The first of these relates to the price which the Government ought to pay for armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin. Senator Chandler fixes the amount at \$300 per ton, which he declares allows 33 per cent. profit for manufacturers. The second conclusion relates to the establishment of an armor plate plant in Washington, as provided by a bill introduced in the Senate during the last session by Senator Smith. Senator Chandler states that a plant capable of supplying all the armor necessary for the battleships can be constructed for \$1,500,000. He does not recommend that such a plant be constructed, but leaves this question open for decision by the Senate. The report deals at some length with what Senator Chandler calls an "abuse of the patent laws," and the third conclusion suggests legislation to correct these. The Senator deprecates the manner in which heads of Departments of the Government have urged the Patent Office to expedite the granting of patents and refers particularly to the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. He wants this proceeding stopped and recommends that the Government be protected in the future by the appointment of an attorney who shall see that his employer suffers no loss from the granting of the patent requested. On several patents which have been issued Senator Chandler points out that the Government should share in the profits made from them, it having assisted materially in their development. It is well known that Comdr. Wm. M. Folger, who was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance some years ago, took a deep interest in the Harvey process from the time of its presentation to the Bureau and had a number of ex-

periments conducted with it to develop its efficiency. In addition he expedited the granting of a patent for the process by the Patent Office. Senator Chandler speaks of the employment by the Harvey Company of Comdr. Folger, and makes some sharp criticisms, we are told, of that officer's action in entering the service of that firm. Senator Chandler is determined that hereafter no officer shall be employed by firms which deal in war material and contract for its delivery for Government use. This is shown by the fifth and last conclusion in his report. He states that the law prohibiting naval officers from seeking employment with such firms should be strictly enforced. As a result of this law, Lieut. Meigs, who is connected with the Bethlehem Iron Works has resigned, and it is expected that Lieut. Stone, the agent of Carnegie in Washington, will follow his example before the 1st of next July, when the law goes into effect.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. John Duane Brumley, who served with great credit during the war, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, died in New York, Jan. 7.

A correspondent referring to the death of the late Lieut. John Huntington Crane Coffin, U. S. N., whose death we reported last week, writes: "In the death of Lieut. Coffin the service loses an excellent officer, and those who knew him well, a faithful friend. During his career of over thirty-two years in the Navy, he served on many stations, and became known to most of his brother officers in the Navy, to each of whom the news of his death will bring profound regret. He was of kind and gentle disposition, high in his ideals of honor and duty, a capable and conscientious officer, a noble man. The interment took place in the family burial plot in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, Jan. 5, 1897, with simple ceremony."

Capt. James O'Kane, U. S. N., retired, who died Jan. 5 at Ferguson, Mo., entered the Navy from Indiana in 1856, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1856. He served with distinction during the war, being wounded at the passage of the forts below New Orleans, and was present at the passage of Vicksburg. He was promoted Lieutenant July 16, 1862, and was executive officer of the R. R. Cuyler, the Paul Jones and the monitor Sangamon, successively. He participated in the attacks on Fort Moultrie and batteries Bee and Beauregard, and commanded a naval battalion which joined with the army in battles at Honey Hill and Tulpine crossroads, and in an engagement on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. After the war he rendered good service at home and abroad, attained the grade of Captain Jan. 29, 1887, and was retired from active service Sept. 30, 1896. The remains were taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment. He leaves a widow and two children. It was while in command of the Boston that Capt. O'Kane was stricken with the illness from which he died. While lying at Gibraltar one day in 1890 he was suddenly taken ill in his cabin, and was found unconscious a few minutes later by an attendant. Since then he has been in failing health.

The Army will regret to learn of the death at Vancouver Barracks, Jan. 11, 1896, of Maj. George Spencer Wilson, A. A. G., U. S. A., on duty at the Headquarters Department of the Columbia. A native of Indiana, the deceased officer served with credit during the entire war as an enlisted man and officer of Indiana Volunteers, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Inf., attained his Captaincy in February, 1886, and was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department Nov. 6, 1893. Maj. Wilson was devoted to his profession, had a varied experience in the line and in the staff and was thoroughly equipped for the position he held at the time of his death.

The English papers announce the death of Mrs. Margaret Hobbs, of Barnaboy House, King's County, who was born on the 18th of July, 1794, and was, therefore, in her 103d year. Up to the last she enjoyed absolute immunity from ailments of any kind, mental or physical, excepting the inconvenience incidental to a slight deafness. Her memory was quite clear, even to details of events of social and public life in what to the present generation is a remote past. She remembered the declaration in Dublin of the Peace of Amiens, the Emmet rising, and some years later, when she was comparatively a young woman, the celebration of the jubilee of George III. She was married to Thomas Hobbs, J. P., of Barnaboy, Captain in the 92d Highlanders, who was badly wounded in action at Quatre Bras two days preceding the memorable battle of Waterloo. On that occasion her husband received, besides other wounds, a bullet in his thigh that was never extracted, but he survived for many years. Mrs. Hobbs belonged to a distinctively military family, a characteristic that she has transmitted to her own long line of living descendants. Of grandchildren living Mrs. Hobbs had forty-four, of great-grandchildren thirty-two, and of great-great-grandchildren two. Four of her grandsons are also officers in the army, and two others are preparing for the same course. An intimate friend of Mrs. Hobbs was the Duke of Wellington, with whom she was a frequent correspondent, and whose letters, couched in that crisp and courteous style so characteristic of their famous author, are treasured family heirlooms at Barnaboy. Mrs. Hobbs was the last of the widows of officers who fought at Waterloo, and who was married at the time of that eventful battle. She was possessed of ample means, and was a benevolent kind-hearted old lady, cheery and conversational, and her well told anecdotes and reminiscences were a pleasant experience. In her old age she retained many of the traces of the beautiful looks for which she was distinguished in her day. The great-great-grandchildren mentioned above are the sons of Charles A. Maginnis, of Philadelphia. Mr. Maginnis's father, his father's brother and other members of his family have served in this country, though not in the U. S. Army, as stated by our informant. We have never had a Maginnis in the Regular Army.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico announces the death there of Maj. Gen. Miguel Negrete, who served under Santa Anna and fought with distinction against Gen. Taylor. He served for several years as Secretary of War.

John W. Newell, who served efficiently during the war as a Paymaster of Volunteers, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, died Jan. 5, at New Brunswick, N. J. He was prominent in the Society of Sons of the American Revolution. His brother, William Newell, was Governor of New Jersey from 1857 to 1860, and later Governor of Washington Territory.

J. Madison Case, who died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5, served from 1862 to 1865 as Acting Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., being in many engagements. He afterward entered the Revenue Marine Service, rose to the rank of Chief Engineer and was retired two years ago.

Prof. Wilmot Hincks Goodale, of the University of Louisiana, who died Jan. 2, was a cousin of Capt. G. A. Goodale and Lieut. G. S. Goodale, 3d U. S. Inf., and Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard College, and

Miss Helen Montgomery, who died Dec. 31, was a sister of the wife of Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf.

Many in the United States will regret to learn of the death of Sir Henry St. John Halford, a celebrated rifleman, who was the Captain of the British rifle team which visited here several years ago.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Prof. C. S. Baldwin, of Yale, and daughter of the late Col. Richard Bache Irwin, U. S. A., died Jan. 14, at New Haven, Conn.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army is contemplating the removal of the bodies of soldiers in the cemetery at Fort Monroe to the cemetery at Hampton, Va., and bids for labor incurred have been asked for.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES.

The following is the electoral vote by States as the result of the meeting of the various State electors:

	McKinley and Hobart.	Bryan.	Sewall.	Watson.
Alabama	11	11		
Arkansas	8	5	3	
California	8	1	1	
Colorado	4	4	4	
Connecticut	6			
Delaware	3			
Florida		4	4	
Georgia		13	13	
Idaho	3	3	3	
Illinois	24			
Indiana	15			
Iowa	13			
Kansas		10	10	
Kentucky	12	1	1	
Louisiana		8	8	
Maine	6			
Maryland	8			
Massachusetts	15			
Michigan	14			
Minnesota	9			
Mississippi		9	9	
Missouri		17	13	4
Montana	3	3	3	
Nebraska		8	4	4
New Hampshire	4			
New Jersey	10			
New York	36			
North Carolina		11	6	5
North Dakota	3			
Ohio	23			
Oregon	4			
Pennsylvania	32			
Rhode Island	4			
South Carolina		9	9	
South Dakota	4			
Tennessee		12	12	
Texas		15	15	
Utah		3	2	1
Vermont	4			
Virginia		12	12	
Washington		4	4	
West Virginia	6			
Wisconsin	12	3	2	1
Wyoming				
Totals.....	271	176	158	18

PERSONALS.

Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., Commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., left there Jan. 13, on a seven days' leave.

Lieut. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., under recent promotion, goes from Jefferson Barracks, Va., to Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. F. G. Kalk, 5th Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting at 1313 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Henry Townsend Martin, of New York, gives a dinner on Saturday evening of this week in honor of Miss Burbank, daughter of Maj. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A.

Mrs. Charles J. Allen and family, lately at Edgartown, Mass., have joined Maj. Allen, C. E., at Washington, D. C., and are domiciled for the winter at the Bancroft.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was elected this week President of the Military Service Institution of the United States in succession to Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, who had held the position since January, 1887.

Miss Nellie Lehane, daughter of Commy. Sergt. Lehane, of Fort Yates, for the past two years postmaster at Fort Riley, has been appointed to be postmaster by the President, the appointment having become vested in the President after Jan. 1. This gives Miss Lehane a four years' term of the office.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, who is well again, made an eloquent plea on the evening of Jan. 13 for the recognition of Cuba's independence by the United States, in an address before the Nineteenth Century Club. The news that the club was to discuss the Cuban question drew an assemblage that crowded the big banquet hall.

Capt. Phile N. McGiffin, formerly of the U. S. Navy, who joined the Chinese Navy at the breaking out of the Japan-China war, and who distinguished himself by extraordinary bravery while in command of the battleship Chen Yuen at the battle of the Yalu, is a patient in the Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, being subject to violent fits of insanity, caused by his wounds.

Attorney General Harmon has appointed William S. Eames, of St. Louis, architect of the addition to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Eames, Mr. French, the warden, and Maj. Strong, the general agent of the Department of Justice, have been instructed to inspect modern prisons with a view to incorporating in the Fort Leavenworth building the latest improvements in prison construction.

The retirement this week of Maj. William B. Kennedy, 4th Cav., and Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., causes the following promotions in the cavalry arm: Capt. L. H. Rucker, 9th, to Major; Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d, to Major; 1st Lieut. P. P. Powell, 9th, to Captain, and 1st Lieut. S. M. Brett, 2d, to Captain. One feature of this is that the promotions necessitate the appointment of two regimental Adjutants, one in the 9th, in place of Lieut. Powell, and one in the 2d, in place of Lieut. Brett.

Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, the third ranking officer of the Marine Corps, has made application for retirement under the continuous service law. He entered the service from Maryland in March, 1861, and rose through the various grades to his present rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in February, 1891. For the past four years he has been stationed at the Marine Barracks at the Naval Academy. Some surprise is occasioned by his application, as in the ordinary course of events he would have three years longer to serve before he reached the age limit.

Mrs. McAlister, the wife of Chaplain McAlister of the cruiser Brooklyn, resides at 19 West 38th street, New York City.

Asst. Surg. G. D. DeShon, U. S. A., on leave from Washington Barracks, is visiting at 123 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

Maj. R. C. Parker, U. S. A., secretary and treasurer of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., reached his 61st birthday on Jan. 12.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 1st Lieut. D. L. Tate and 2d Lieut. G. W. Moses, 3d Cav., were the officers on duty with Troop F, in New York City this week.

Lieut. J. T. Dickman's excellent lecture on "Military Policy and Institutions," delivered sometime ago at the Infantry and Cavalry School, has been published in pamphlet form.

Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., who has been quite ill, is now almost well and is expected to be able soon to report at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.

Col. J. W. Barlow, C. E., U. S. A., and family are now located at 3537 Morgan street, St. Louis, for the winter, the Colonel having his office in the Old Custom House, Third and Olive, in that city.

Mrs. Barr, wife of Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A., who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Tompkins at Fort Leavenworth for some time past, returned to Governors Island this week.

Lieut. Bryant Harris Wells, 2d U. S. Inf., was married Dec. 30, 1896, at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Mary Jane Jennings, daughter of Mr. Thomas Walker Jennings, of that city. The married couple are at home at Fort Yates, North Dakota.

Governors Island was startled by an alarm of fire at about 7.45 on the evening of Jan. 12, which proved to be in the chimney of the quarters occupied by Col. James Gilliss. Fortunately no damage was done, and the fire was soon extinguished.

The American Geographical Society has awarded to Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., for his work in Greenland, the Cullom gold medal. Mr. Peary is the first recipient of the medal, for which funds were provided by the late Gen. George W. Cullom, U. S. A., vice-president of the Geographical Society.

Colonels S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., and F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., were interested spectators this week of the athletic games, tournament, etc., at Madison Square Garden, New York, with a view to the introduction into the practical exercises of their troops of any features found to be specially worthy of adoption.

Lieut. Charles S. Hall writes the "Times from Fort Porter" that his resignation has been tendered, to take effect Feb. 15. He has an interest with his brother in the addressograph, and is going to Chicago to help manage the plant. He thinks there is a million in it. Lieut. Hall's friends hope this is true.—Kansas City "Times."

A party consisting of Lieuts. A. S. Carnahan, S. M. Hackney, M. J. O'Brien, W. F. Martin, J. W. Heavey, F. E. Bamford, E. Sigerfoos, F. J. Morrow, M. Crowley, S. V. Han, A. Mitchell and F. B. Shaw, 5th Inf., left Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 11, on a short topographical survey and reconnaissance, in connection with the practical course of instruction now in progress at the post.

The first of the series of full dress or formal hops at Fort Snelling was given Jan. 5. The full committee selected by the officers and ladies of Fort Snelling and intrusted with the management of these hops, consists of Maj. Wilkinson, Capt. Williams, Lieut. Barker, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. McAndrew. Mrs. Roe, assisted by Mrs. Sanno and Mrs. Borden, received.

Maj. Comegys, Paymaster, is to be succeeded on his departure for New York by Maj. William H. Hammer, who is spoken of very highly in Army circles, where he is vastly popular, and he will be welcome to Omaha. He is one of the few survivors of Fort Sumter, where he assisted in the defense when that "shot was heard round the world" in 1861, being then a Sergeant of artillery.—"Excelsior."

Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav., leaves Fort Myer, Va., the latter part of this week for West Point, where he will be married Friday afternoon, Jan. 22, to Miss Katherine Marie Torney, daughter of Maj. G. H. Torney, Surg. U. S. A. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents and then the married couple will leave on a short tour, after which they will join at Fort Myer.

The chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity of Ithaca, N. Y., of which Winfield D. Osgood, the well-known Cornell half back, was a member, has received official notification from the Grand Chapter of his death. This information was obtained from Gen. Calizo Garcia, in whose army Osgood was serving in Cuba. He was a son of Capt. H. B. Osgood, Subsistence Department, U. S. A.—Vancouver Independent.

Among the officers of the Army and Navy at the Old Guard Ball in New York City, on Jan. 7, were: Rear Adm. Meade, Chief Engr. G. W. Magee, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. McKay, Gen. W. M. Graham, Cols. Asa B. Gardner and A. B. Carey, Capt. Frank Heath, Capt. F. D. Garrett, Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Col. C. C. Byrne, Maj. R. Myrick, Maj. G. R. Smith, Capt. W. F. Spurgin, Capt. D. L. Brainard, Capt. G. A. Cecil, Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Lieut. H. D. Wise.

Capt. D. A. Irwin, who has lately been relieved as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, at Washington, was presented with a very beautiful Dresden clock on Christmas morning by the members of the Home. The gift was accompanied with most complimentary resolutions, expressing the affection and esteem which Capt. Irwin has won from the soldiers of the Home, by his unremitting attention to their comfort and interests and the efficient and admirable performance of his duties as Deputy Governor of the Home.

Officers lately visiting in New York are: Lieut. Col. J. Forney, Albermarle; Naval Cadet G. S. Galbraith, Hotel Imperial; Lieut. W. W. Kimball, Holland House; Naval Cadet W. Bagley, Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Chief Engr. J. McElmell, Lieut. R. O. Butler, Lieut. J. A. Shearman, Grand Hotel; Capt. J. R. Bartlett, Manhattan; Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, Albermarle; Pay Instr. C. F. Guild, Amsterdam; Comdr. E. T. Strong, Park Avenue; Lieut. L. J. Clark, Park Avenue.

Adj't. Gen. Wright, of Iowa, under date of Dec. 24, 1896, has this to say in commanding the services of an officer of the Army with the State force: "The detail of 1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., U. S. A., with the Iowa National Guard as Instructor and Assistant Inspector General, expiring Dec. 31, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity to express his acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Lieut. Wilkins during his tour of duty with the Guard, and his appreciation of his qualifications as an officer, and his general and obliging disposition, which, during his tour of duty in Iowa, has made him many warm friends. The system of orders, instructions and administration established by his direction will continue to govern the Iowa Guard for years and remains as marks of his intelligent and thoughtful instruction."

Lieut. A. H. Martin, 1st U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Capt. Max Wesendorff, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Frankenhausen, Germany.

Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., of Fort Monroe, was a visitor in New York City this week.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles gave a large dinner party on the evening of Jan. 9.

Capt. H. B. Sarson, U. S. A., of 618 Lowe avenue, Omaha, who has been quite ill, is convalescent.

Lieut. J. C. Waterman, 8th Cav., is a recent arrival at Mount Vernon, Iowa, for duty at Cornell College.

Lieut. R. Sewell, 7th Cav., has left Fort Grant, Ariz., for the East to spend January and February on leave.

Col. David Perry, 9th Cav., has now got comfortably settled down to duty and in quarters at Fort Robinson, Neb.

Lieut. W. N. Williams, U. S. A., residing at 530 Wilton street, Denver, Colo., reached his 60th birthday on Jan. 15.

Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore are pleasantly located at 903 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj't. 2d Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week from a short visit to New York and vicinity.

Capt. E. L. Swift, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on sick leave, is spending a portion of the winter at the Ontario Hotel, Chicago.

Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf., was expected to leave Fort Custer, Mont., for Illinois to enjoy a long leave of absence.

Lieut. H. V. Evans, 6th Inf., under recent promotion changes station from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Capt. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., whose permanent residence is 2327 Michigan avenue, Chicago, reached his 66th birthday on Jan. 19.

Maj. W. H. Comegys, Paymr. U. S. A., who is closing up his business in Omaha, is expected in New York City towards the end of January.

Chaplain J. E. Irish, U. S. A., on leave at Gainesville, Fla., until Aug. 7 next, will not to duty return, as on that date he will be retired for age.

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, C. Q. M., Department of the East, visited friends in St. Louis this week and is expected to rejoin at Governors Island early next week.

Hospital Steward Henry Forbes, just retired from active service at Jackson Barracks, La., enlisted at St. Louis, Dec. 22, 1866, and was appointed Hospital Steward in 1868.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Daggett, 25th Inf., recently at Fort Missoula, will be the new Commanding Officer at Fort Custer, Col. David Perry, 9th Cav., having been relieved from there on promotion.

Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Snelling, Minn., is at 347 West Thirty-fourth street, New York. He was called to New York by the recent death of his father-in-law.

Gen. Horace Porter was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Lotos Club of New York on the evening of Jan. 9. Maj. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger was present, and responded for "The Army."

Prof. G. J. Fiebeger, U. S. A., of West Point, is to lecture on "Cavalry from the Earliest Times to the Thirty Years War" before Squadron A, N. G., N. Y., at its armory on the evening of Jan. 16.

Lieut. G. H. McMannis, 3d Art., and bride were expected at Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week, after a short wedding tour. The lady was Miss Emilie Kessler, of Pensacola, and the marriage took place there Jan. 5.

A grand ball was given New Year's eve by the officers of Fort Huachuca. After dancing the old year out and the new one in, the party adjourned to the quarters of Capt. J. Pitcher, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Pitcher, where refreshments were served.

Capt. F. A. Bouteille, U. S. A., retired, the present Adjutant General of the State of Washington, is being strongly urged by the National Guard of that State for reappointment. His performance of the duties of the office has been entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

The American Geographical Society has awarded to Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., for his work in Greenland, the Cullom gold medal. He is the first recipient of the medal, for which funds were provided by the late Gen. George W. Cullom, U. S. A., vice-president of the society.

John A. Howard, who was Sergeant in command of that detachment of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery which captured Jefferson Davis in Erwin County, Georgia, in 1865, is dead. Only very recently the thirty-five survivors of the historic battery assembled at their annual banquet with Sergt. Howard.

The Russian Academy of Science has elected Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N., attached to the United States Naval Observatory, an honorary member of that body. Prof. Newcomb's portrait is hung in the observatory at Pulkowa, the Russian Government having, in 1887, ordered that it be painted for the collection of portraits of famous astronomers in the observatory.

Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., of the 8th Light Horse District, stationed at New Orleans, and Naval Cadet A. J. Wadhams, U. S. N., of the Maine, are at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Wise, U. S. N., was a guest of the Army and Navy Club while in Washington as a witness for the defense in the court martial of Ensign Noah T. Coleman, U. S. N.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., entertained, on the evening of Jan. 8, a large audience at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, with his new lecture, embodying his observations in his trip to Greenland last summer. None of his previous lectures have been more replete with instructive and picturesque description of the home of the "Arctic Highlanders" and their habits and manner of life.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., which goes into effect Feb. 15, he spending the interim on leave, is the sequel of an unfortunate affair which occurred sometime ago, and concerning which, on account of the personal interests involved, it was deemed best to be silent. Lieut. Hall has been in the 13th Infantry since 1876, has been an efficient officer, and stood next to the head of the list of 1st Lieutenants of the regiment.

The December number of the journal of the United States Cavalry Association contains articles on "The Screening Duty of Cavalry," by Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 6th Cav.; "Night Operations," by Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 6th Cav.; "Scott and Harvey; an Official Episode of the Mexican War," and an excellent paper by Capt. W. D. Beach, 3d Cav., instructor in engineering at the Infantry and Cavalry School, on "The Practical Work Course in Engineering for Cavalry Officers at the School."

Maj. J. R. Myrick, 5th U. S. A., visited friends at Governors Island on Jan. 13.

Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, U. S. A., is quartered at 1301 E street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, who has been quite ill, is rapidly recovering.

Lieut. W. S. Wood, 9th Cav., under recent orders, changes from Fort Custer, Mont., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Capt. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Huachuca to Fort Apache, Arizona.

Mrs. William T. Worth, who has been seriously ill at Governors Island for the past three weeks, is said to be improving.

Lieut. A. D. Niskern, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Niskern have rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, from a few weeks' visit to relatives in Michigan.

Mrs. Cleveland received Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the leaders of the Salvation Army in the United States, at the White House, Jan. 9.

Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th U. S. Inf., has been elected an honorary member of the Officers' Association of the National Guard Association of Minnesota.

Maj. J. V. Lauderdale and family, after spending a month at the Occidental Hotel, in San Francisco, are now sojourning at Pacific Grove, Monterey.

Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Inf., recently called to New York City by the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Townsend, is visiting at 343 West Thirty-fourth street.

Maj. J. W. MacMurray, U. S. A., who with his family have been sojourning for a short while at Old Point Comfort, were expected to arrive at Fort Barrancas this week.

Maj. Paul Quirk, U. S. A., residing for some years past at 311 West street, Hoboken, N. J., reached his 64th birthday on Jan. 15. He was wounded in action at Beverly Ford, Va., in 1863.

Capt. J. C. Ayres and Maj. Frank H. Phipps, U. S. A., of the Ordnance Department, were in Washington this week in attendance upon the meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., on leave for twelve months, since July 27 last, and who has been abroad for some months past, returned to New York this week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The marriage at Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 7, of Lieut. D. M. King, 4th U. S. Art., to Marguerite Füger, daughter of Capt. F. Füger, 4th Art., was a very pleasant and interesting occasion. Lieut. F. W. Füger, 13th Inf., brother of the bride, was best man. Miss Alice Füger, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and The married couple go to West Point, where the groom is on duty.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Lieut. Col. C. A. Wikoff, Windsor; Maj. E. B. Moseley, Murray Hill; Lieut. F. B. McKenna; Lieut. J. A. Moss, Lieut. W. T. Johnston, Grand Hotel; Lieut. G. W. Moses, Ashland House; Maj. C. W. Raymond, Grand Union; Capt. F. Michler, Holland House; Col. J. M. Wilson, Westminster; Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. W. H. Allaire, Manhattan; Capt. C. A. Stedman, Netherland; Lieut. E. Williams, Broadway Central.

Among the Army officers visiting Washington this week are Capt. W. H. Baldwin, C. S., U. S. A.; Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., U. S. A., at Willard's Hotel; Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., U. S. A., a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington; Maj. W. R. Hall, U. S. A., of the Medical Department, Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 5th Inf., U. S. A., stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., is a guest of Paymr. Gen. Stanton, at the latter's residence, 1313 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. 2d Lieut. F. W. Füger, 13th Inf., U. S. A., stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., is at Washington Barracks, D. C., on leave.

Ensign Levi C. Bertolette, U. S. N., is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington. Medical Director E. S. Bogert, U. S. N., is at the Shoreham. Capt. Merrill Miller, U. S. N., late commanding the Raleigh, was in Washington this week. Paymr. H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., retired, is at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., for the remainder of the winter. Passed Asst. Engr. F. H. Eldridge, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, is at 1016 Vermont avenue. Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., is a guest of the Army and Navy Club. Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer, U. S. N., of Wheeling, W. Va., is at 2928 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C., while attending examinations for promotion.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The Military Society of the War of 1812, constituting the Veteran Corps of Artillery, held its annual meeting, pursuant to law, in the Governor's room, City Hall, in the City of New York, on Jan. 8. The president and commandant, the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., was in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. David Banks, Jr., George De Forest Barton, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Thaddeus Kosciuszko Chutkowski, John Louis De Fais, John Merrick Eastman, Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Asa Bird Gardner, Arthur Melvin Hatch, Charles Carroll Hummel, Charles Isham, James Mortimer Montgomery, Mandeville Mower, George W. Olney, Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, Ralph Earl Prime, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn, William Atwood Sheldon, Gouverneur Mather Smith, Lewis Bayard Smith, Lillard Spencer, Edgar Underhill, Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten, George Sandford Wylie, Andrew C. Zabriskie, and Crowell Hadden. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Humphreys, S. T. D., and much current business transacted. The register submitted obituary notices upon deceased members during the preceding year. These included two veterans of the war of 1812, who had been original members for many years, viz.: Henry Morris, who served in 1814 in Major Commandant Purdy Fowler's New York Battalion Sea Fencibles, and Thomas Morgan Sturtevant, who served in 1814 in Major Commandant John W. Forbes' Battalion, New York State Artillery. The deceased hereditary members were James Betts Metcalf, A. M., LL.B.; Capt. Carter Nelson Macauley, M. D., Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and John Lawrence, of the Governing Committee of the Union Club. Appropriate resolutions were passed. Mr. Frederic Gallatin was elected a member of the Council of Administration, vice Sturtevant, deceased. The venerable Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, member of the Council, sent his regrets at his inability to attend. The officers are: Commandant, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L.; vice commandant, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and John Lawrence, of the Governing Committee of the Union Club. Appropriate resolutions were passed. Mr. Frederic Gallatin was elected a member of the Council of Administration, vice Sturtevant, deceased. The venerable Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, member of the Council, sent his regrets at his inability to attend. The officers are: Commandant, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L.; vice commandant, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and John Lawrence, of the Governing Committee of the Union Club. Appropriate resolutions were passed. Mr. Frederic Gallatin was elected a member of the Council of Administration, vice Sturtevant, deceased. The venerable Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, member of the Council, sent his regrets at his inability to attend. The officers are: Commandant, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L.; vice commandant, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and John Lawrence, of the Governing Committee of the Union Club. 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Mr. Frederic Gallatin was elected a member of the Council of Administration, vice Sturtevant, deceased. The venerable Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, member of the Council, sent his regrets at his inability to attend. The officers are: Commandant, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L.; vice commandant, Asst. Surg., U

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth items from the "Times" are: Miss Hobart, a sister of Mrs. Lieut. Wolf, 3d Inf., after a pleasant visit during the holidays, has returned to Highwood to attend school. Mrs. Lieut. Hughes expects a visit from Mrs. J. W. F. Hughes of Topeka. Miss Harriett Hawkins accompanied her brother, Lieut. Hawkins, as far as Denver, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Frances Moore. The Fort Leavenworth Euchre Club held their last weekly meeting at the home of Mrs. Haskell. Miss Margaret Hughes gave a luncheon to a number of her young friends at the post. Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout, lectured recently to a crowded house at Pope Hall. The Captain was introduced to the audience by Col. Haskell, under whom the Captain served as a scout in New Mexico. The assignment of Maj. Hamner, Pay Department, to Omaha, for duty is pleasing to Capt. and Mrs. Houston. It was hoped the Paymaster General would send Maj. Hamner to Leavenworth, but Omaha is nearest to Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Hamner is the mother of Mrs. Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole have returned from Chicago. Maj. A. L. Wagner lectured before the officers of the 3d Infantry, Missouri National Guard, at Kansas City, on "The Principles of Strategy." Capt. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., has returned to Fort Grant. Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., Assistant Instructor in Military Art., has gone to Milwaukee, to deliver a lecture before the National Guard Association of Wisconsin. He will also deliver a lecture before the lycum of officers of the Illinois National Guard at Chicago on his return.

THE LYCEUM SEASON.

The Lyceum season at Fort Niagara, N. Y., includes essays by Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., "Extended Order Formations for Infantry"; Capt. W. Auman, 13th Inf., "Notes on the Battle of Gettysburg"; Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf., "My First Month's Experience as a Volunteer Soldier During the War, '61-'65"; Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf., "Stratagems in War"; Lieut. H. D. Styer, 13th Inf., "Benefits Resulting from College Details"; Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., "Field Service"; Lieut. P. C. Harris, 13th Inf., "Sewerage and Drainage Systems at Fort Niagara, N. Y."; Lieut. M. McFarland, 13th Inf., "A Glance at the Equipments of Foreign Infantry"; Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., "The Battle of Blenheim"; Lieut. J. H. Parker, 13th Inf., "A Method of Instruction in Signalling"; Lieut. P. B. Malone, 13th Inf., "The Peninsular Campaign"; Lieut. C. H. Paine, 13th Inf., "Campaign of Fredericksburg"; Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., "Some Minor Differences Between Our Own and Foreign Armies."

The Lyceum season at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., includes essays by Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf., "Experiences in the Civil War"; Lieut. Col. C. McKibbin, 21st Inf., "The Mine Explosion in Front of Petersburg"; Maj. J. N. Coe, 21st Inf., "Intrenchments"; Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., "New Methods in Drills and Tactics for Infantry"; Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., "Strategy and Tactics"; Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., "The Crusades"; Capt. F. H. E. Elstein, 21st Inf., "An Army Service Corps"; Capt. D. Cornman, 21st Inf., "Military Instruction"; Capt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., "Field Training"; Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., "The Line of Communications"; Lieut. J. S. Park, 21st Inf., "The Modoc War of 1873"; Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., "Practical Instruction in Minor Tactics"; Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., "The Present Insurrection in Cuba"; Lieut. C. H. Bonestell, 21st Inf., "The Offensive"; Lieut. E. W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., "Vicksburg"; Lieut. A. L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., "The Military Features of Northern New York"; Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., "The Post Mess and the Departments of Administration on Which the Mess Is Dependent"; Lieut. F. J. Kieran, 21st Inf., "Lord Nelson"; Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., "Treatment of the Enlisted Men"; Lieut. C. M. Pruitt, 21st Inf., "Infantry Fire"; Lieut. A. Springer, Jr., 21st Inf., "The Atlanta Campaign"; Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., "Biographical Sketch of Gen. Winfield Scott"; Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., "Practical Work for Infantry"; Lieut. W. H. Mullay, 21st Inf., "Notes on Submarine Mining"; Lieut. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., "Orders for Marching"; Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., "Corinth"; Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., "Physical Training in Foreign Armies."

FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 12.

It was expected by the "gay folks" that the officers of the "Dandy First" would have by this time put a "real army german" in full organization for the season, "just to entertain us," as the many fascinating ladies of, and visiting, the ancient city express the "uses for which Army officers are commissioned." But alas, poor darlings, elsewhere must they seek "german" leaders, for the garrison's officers are occupied with boards, courts, drills and all manner of military duties from early morn till taps, with barely time for a mild scorching on their wheels and a peep in the hotels and Casino, where the "First's" orchestra delights audiences morning and night.

Col. Miller finds much work for his command, and makes it agreeable by taking the command on outings of eight or more miles over the sand hills, the boys enjoying the tramp under heavy marching outfittings. Mrs. Van Deuse, wife of Lieut. Van Deuse, accidentally became the first victim of golf dangers yesterday afternoon by passing behind her husband just when his "putter" was thrown back for a strike, and received the force fully on the outer bones of the left eye, fracturing the skull severely. Surg. Ives being on the golf grounds at the time afforded relief, and afterwards, with Drs. F. F. Smith and Vols. Lawski, of New York, removed the splinters, and to-day the charming little lady is bearing her wounds as becomes a young matron of the First Artillery. If the sympathy of this community is a panacea the happy couple should be past this affliction, as it goes out to them sincerely.

The Florida State Baptist Convention, just adjourned, was addressed on Saturday by Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, in obedience to the call of the pastor of the Baptist Church here, who had for many years been a co-worker with Chaplain Schofield, the General's father. Gen. Schofield most entertainingly and modestly ran over his life's memories of his and his father's religious lives, giving particular zest to Chaplain Schofield's zeal by telling the following:

"My father told me that, for quite a long time the cost of the stationery and postage that he used for disabled or dying soldiers consumed a large fraction of his own monthly pay. But after I was relieved from command by Gen. Rosecrans, the Chief Surgeon informed the Department Commander of that fact, and the General promptly ordered the necessary stationery and postage

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to be provided out of the public funds. That was a very wicked thing, to divert the public money from the use for which it had been appropriated by Congress. But you know, Rosecrans is a Roman Catholic. However, the Baptist chaplain was equally guilty with the Catholic commander, for he made use of the diverted funds."

The pathetic tenor of the General's address included a part history of his brother's (Rev. James V. Schofield) ministerial life; and concluded with his own religious experiences, and as this is the first public statement made by the General, who has been selected for the line of Presidential nominees, it will interest the

"When I was 13 years old my own father baptized me in the Jordan of Illinois. And amid all of the sectarian speculations and discussions I have ever heard in more than half a century, it has remained constantly in my mind, as a fact of my own experience, that, whatever may have happened to anybody else, I have been baptized. When about 30 years of age, after careful and conscientious study, I became united to the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which faith substantially I have steadfastly continued up to the present time. But for some years members of my family who were communists of the Church of Rome were criticised indirectly through attacks upon certain tenets of the faith of that church in a manner that seemed to me unkind and unjust, but it mattered little as to the fact whether unjust or not. Though I have always loved peace rather than war, and have never been disposed to seek a fight, that element of my nature was aroused that impels the tiger to action when his mate or her young are assailed. I did not permit anybody to attack the old church in my presence, in a manner which seemed to me harsh or unjust, without resenting the implied insult to those who are dear to me. I doubt if old Rome ever had a champion more earnest than I at least appeared to be at such times. I say this not in apology for anything I may have said or done, but in full justification of anybody who may have thought and said I was a 'Roman Catholic.'

"In conclusion, I will simply add, lest I may be misunderstood, that my present religious faith is to be found in that code of Christian doctrine upon which all the great doctors of divinity, of all creeds, who have studied and discussed the subjects for eighteen hundred years, are substantially agreed. And I am quite sure the Divine Founder of Christianity does not require me to bother my poor head about nice questions upon which the learned doctors are still disputing."

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Jan. 13, 1897.

An officers' hop was given in the armory Saturday evening. Paymr. Loomis received, with Mrs. Nulton. Miss Nulton is visiting her brother, P. A. Engr. Nulton. Miss Mason, of Hagerstown, is visiting the Misses Porter. Miss Cotten, of North Carolina, and Miss Peachy, of Washington, are guests of Mrs. Beatty.

During the coming season there will be no baseball games with outside teams or between the different classes. The only game played will be between teams from the four companies. The captains of the baseball teams are as follows: 1st Co., Landis; 2d Co., Asserson; 3d Co., Williams; 4th Co., Henderson.

A boat has been rigged up in the natatorium, and eight slides fitted along the side of the tank, for the benefit of the crew. Capt. McCarthy is working hard, and feels confident of having a winning crew. The coach, Armstrong, of Yale, will be down March 1.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1897.

The past week has been a busy one socially, notwithstanding the continuance of the examination. On Tuesday evening the Musical Club held a meeting at Capt. Gordon's. Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Mason played a piano duet, and Miss Honey a piano solo. Lieut. Traub and Mrs. Essigke and Mrs. Gordon sang vocal solos, and there was a male quintet.

The Superintendent's quarters presented a brilliant aspect last Wednesday evening, the occasion being the entertainment given by Col. and Mrs. Ernst. Dancing and cards were enjoyed by the many guests, among whom were the following: Prof. and Mrs. Michie, Miss Michie, Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf.; Prof. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, the Misses Crane, Prof. and Mrs. Tillman, Prof. Wood, Col. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Mason, Dr. Torney, Miss Torney, Rev. Herbert Shipman, Miss Shipman, Rev. Father O'Keefe, Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Denton, Mr. William Ward, the Misses Ward, Lieut. Braden, Lieut. Honey, Miss Honey, Lieut. Winslow, Mrs. Winslow, Lieut. Joyes, Mrs. Joyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Hedley, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Cronin, Maj. and Mrs. Spurgin, Miss Hampton, Mr. William Spurgin, Lieut. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, Lieut. H. C. Davis, Lieut. Pierce, Lieut. Harding, Lieut. Traub, Lieut. Todd, Lieut. Devoe and Lieut. Richardson.

On Saturday evening a concert was held in the gymnasium, to which special interest was attached. The U. S. M. A. Band started on its concert tour on Jan. 10. On the previous evening, Jan. 9, a farewell concert was given, at which some of the selections to be played during the tour were rendered. The programme described the entertainment as a "Complimentary concert tendered by M. and Mme. Kronberg and the U. S. M. A. Band, augmented by Mr. George Essigke, director, to the officers, ladies and cadets, Jan. 9, 1897, at 8 p. m." The farewell concert was well attended, the selections, both vocal and instrumental, were enthusiastically applauded.

A monument of Scotch granite has recently been placed over the grave of Prof. James Mercur at the cemetery. The stone is oblong in shape, surmounted by a cross of polished granite. The design and execution are tasteful, simple and beautiful.

The next social event in order will be the officers' hop, the third of the series, which will be held on Thursday evening, January 14.

Invitations have been issued by Dr. and Mrs. Torney for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Katharine Marie, and Lieut. John Paul Ryan, 6th Cav., which will occur on Friday, Jan. 22, at 4 p. m. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

FORT STEVENS, OREGON.

Work on the fortifications being constructed at Fort Stevens is now approaching completion. There is to be a similar fortification constructed at Chinook point, nearly opposite Fort Stevens. One gun carriage has arrived at Fort Stevens, and another is on the way, and the whole equipment for the batteries will be sent as fast as possible. Unless some emergency should arise, it is not

intended to mount the guns for some time, until the concrete shall have had time to settle and thoroughly harden, but the guns will all be on the ground, ready to be put in position at a moment's notice. As soon as the works at Fort Stevens are finished, work will be begun at Chinook point.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The Army and Navy ball held at Hotel Chamberlain, Fort Monroe, Va., on the evening of Jan. 18, was a most brilliant affair. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. R. T. Frank, U. S. A., on behalf of the Army; Adm'l. and Mrs. George Brown, U. S. N., on behalf of the Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Swett. The dancing was in charge of the following committees:

Army—Lieuts. H. R. Lemley, 3d Art.; George O. Squier, 3d Art.; Leroy S. Lyon, 2d Art.; C. C. Williams, 4th Art., and Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art.

Navy—Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, U. S. N.; Naval Cadets K. G. Castlemann, Edward McCauley, F. E. Ridgely, and C. E. Gilpin. This ball begins the winter social season at Fort Monroe. The military band from the fort furnished the music.

FORT GRANT.

At this post are stationed the headquarters and band of the 7th Cav. and Troops B, C, E and F; also Cos. B and F, 15th Inf. The exchange officer at Fort Grant, in his annual report, shows the following business, which makes an excellent showing:

Received from sale of merchandise	\$17,500.72
Recreation room	41.00
Other sources	17,048.49

Paid to band fund \$328.66

Paid to retiring troops 2,206.98

Paid in dividends to troops 6,442.77

In addition there was \$39,343.98 of deposits received and \$37,737.60 paid under the banking system of the Exchange.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. T. R.—We can let you know as to whether there is a vacancy in some particular district to Annapolis, as we cannot give you a list of all the vacancies, as it is against the rules of the Washington authorities.

H. H. asks (1) where he would enlist in the U. S. N. from Elizabeth, N. J.; (2) if a young man having a mandolin and guitar and one of Edison's phonographs is he allowed to use them on board a man-of-war. Answer (1) At the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (2) The playing of music on a man-of-war is allowed at the proper time, and amusement talent is always in demand.

C.—At some posts men get passes (yea, even furloughs) and remain in barracks. "Sleeping passes" they are sometimes called. In our opinion the practice is wrong, and many post commanders will not allow it.

B. Par. 2634, A. R., 1881, was superseded by par. 1777, A. R., 1889. This paragraph of the 1889 edition, as well as all others in that edition, and the many amendments made to them relative to uniform, are still in force, and will continue so until the new clothing regulations, now in course of preparation in the Quartermaster General's Office have been issued. It is held that all general orders and circulars from the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army, not embodied in the regulations of 1889, and which do not conflict directly with any of the provisions of the 1889 regulations, are still in force.

SPERO.—You are wrong. The clause in A. R. 9, "In each grade, etc.," refers to all of the several grades, 1 to 15, in the paragraph and not to No. 12 alone. No. 1 is one grade, No. 2 another grade, etc., hence all mentioned in No. 12 are of the same grade and date of appointment in that grade determine the order of precedence.

R. C.—The act of Congress approved June 13, 1890, directed that "No alcoholic liquors, beer, or wine shall be sold or supplied to the enlisted men in any canteen (exchange) or post-trader's store, or in any room or building at any garrison or military post, in any State or Territory in which the sale of alcoholic liquors, beer, or wine is prohibited by law.

P. L. asks—Has a non-commissioned officer authority, under the 24th article of war, par. 905, A. R., or from any other source, to confine a man in the guard house without the order of an officer? Answer—He has under the 24th article of war, subject to its conditions, and he has under par. 905, A. R., 1895, "when restraint is necessary." For instance, if a soldier was "howling drunk" and creating a disturbance in the barrack room at night, and in similar cases.

SOLDIER.—Apply to Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., who will furnish you with necessary information and blanks. We cannot assume to construe the pension law to cover your case.

C. G. H.—Pay clerks in the Navy are engaged by the various officers of the Pay Department as assistants without examination. Assistant paymasters are appointed by the President after examination by a board when there are vacancies. There are at present no vacancies.

WELLINGTON'S REASONING.

It is told of the Duke of Wellington that he was once out fox hunting, when the hounds on reaching the bank of a small river, lost the scent, says the London Telegraph. The master of the hounds apologized to the Duke. "I'm afraid, your grace, our fun is over. The dogs can't pick up the scent."

"Ten to one," cried the Duke, "the fox has crossed to the other side."

"Not very likely, my lord. A fox hates water."

"Aye, aye," urged the Duke, "but he may have crossed over by some bridge."

"I don't believe there is a bridge," answered the master of the hounds.

"Well," continued the Duke, "unless you know to the contrary, though I was never here before, I will wager a trifling sum within a mile."

The two men followed upon the hunt, pushed on, and less than a mile off came upon a rudely constructed bridge. The dogs crossed it, again took up the scent and killed the fox. Asked for his reason for asserting that there was a bridge near, he answered: "I saw three or four cottages clustered together on each bank of the river, and I thought the people living in them would be tempted by their social feelings to contrive a means of visiting each other. That same inference of mine gained me one of my battles."

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 1. JAN. 2, 1897. DEPT. DAKOTA.

Revokes G. O. 13 of 1895, from these headquarters, and gives new instructions concerning the preparation of estimates of Quartermaster's supplies at posts in the Department of Dakota.

CIRCULAR 10. DEC. 28, 1896. DEPT. MISSOURI.

Publishes a manual of bell-bar calisthenics to be performed with the service rifle by the troops under Gen. Merritt. The system was devised by Comdr. Cotton, of the Navy, and is used on the flagship Philadelphia. An innovation in Army orders appearing in this circular consists of twenty-one pages of music for band instruments to accompany the various exercises. Gen. Merritt advises, however, that any slow march is applicable to the first three exercises and that any quickstep will do for the fourth, adding, "On the U. S. flagship Philadelphia, where the physical drill was well tested, the airs in greatest favor were respectively, 'Daisy Bell,' the 'See-Saw' waltz, 'Two Little Girls in Blue' and the 'Sidewalks of New York.'"

G. O. 2. JAN. 2, 1897. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes upon the recommendation of Regimental and Post Commanders modification of schedule for heavy artillery, published in G. O. No. 2, 1896, for the months of January and February, 1897.

CIRCULAR 21. DEC. 31, 1896. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes extracts from the reports of athletic contests for the information of all concerned.

G. O. 1. JAN. 1, 1897. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes regulations governing the instruction referred to in pars. 230, 1413 and 1544, and Article XXXVIII., A. R.

CIRCULAR 1. JAN. 12, 1897. DEPT. EAST.

The following circular by the Chief of Ordnance, relative to the quantities of paint and material required annually for the care and preservation of the new seacoast breech-loading guns, mortars and carriages, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger.

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1897.

Estimates of paints and material required annually for the care and preservation of the new seacoast breech-loading guns, mortars and carriages.

This estimate is based on the supposition that pent houses are provided. If this is not the case, the estimates should be doubled.

The mixture of cosmic, dense, with 25 per cent. of rosin is considered better for slushing bores and bearing surfaces, except in cases where the guns and carriages are frequently used. The cosmic alone should be used in the screw-threads of breech mechanism.

Differences of climate and local conditions may modify this estimate.

GUNS AND MORTARS.	Bessemer paint, one coat per year.		Olive paint, one coat per year.		Railroad oil for lubricating.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
8-inch B. L. rifle.....	6	32	6	...	
10-inch B. L. rifle.....	8	42	8	...	
12-inch B. L. rifle.....	10	42	10	...	
12-inch B. L. mortar.....	6	22	6	...	
CARRIAGES					
Barbette for 8-inch B. L. rifle.....	25	30	5	4	
Disappearing for 8-in. B. L. rifle.....	45	30	9	9	
Barbette for 10-inch B. L. rifle.....	35	30	5	5	
Disappearing for 10-in. B. L. rifle.....	50	40	10	14	
Barbette for 12-inch B. L. rifle.....	40	35	6	5	
Disappearing for 12-in. B. L. rifle.....	60	45	11	20	
Gun-lift for 12-inch B. L. rifle.....	40	30	8	8	
For 12-inch B. L. mortar.....	35	16	4	5	

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

G. O. 2. JAN. 11, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. Announces the limits of the Arlington, Virginia, National Cemetery, within the Arlington estate.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The carbine boots and straps, being no longer required for use with the caliber .30 carbine, will not hereafter be considered a part of the saddle complete. Post commanders will have these equipments turned in to the post ordinance officers and forwarded to the Rock Island Arsenal.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. JAN. 11, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers recorders in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897:

Appointments.

Quartermaster's Department.

1st Lieut. Thomas Cruse, 6th Cav., to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to date from Dec. 22, 1896.

1st Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, 12th Inf., to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to date from Dec. 22, 1896.

1st Lieut. John T. Knight, 3d Cav., to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to date from Dec. 22, 1896.

Promotions and Assignments.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. David Perry, 10th Cav., to be Colonel, Dec. 11, 1896, vice Biddle, 9th Cav., retired, to the 9th Cavalry.

Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Dec. 8, 1896, vice Randlett, 9th Cav., retired, to the 9th Cavalry.

Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cav., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Dec. 11, 1896, vice Perry, 10th Cav., promoted, to the 10th Cavalry.

Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., to be Major, Dec. 8, 1896, vice Hamilton, 1st Cav., promoted, to the 1st Cavalry.

Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav., to be Major, Dec. 11, 1896, vice Baldwin, 7th Cav., promoted, to the 7th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, Adj't., 7th Cav., to be Captain, Dec. 8, 1896, vice Godfrey, 7th Cavalry, promoted, to the 7th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav., to be Captain, Dec. 11, 1896, vice Mathey, 7th Cav., retired, to the 7th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., to be Captain, Dec. 11, 1896, vice Forse, 1st Cav., promoted, to 1st Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1896, vice Holbrook, 7th Cavalry, appointed Adj't., to the 7th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1896, vice Parker, 9th Cav., promoted, to 9th Cavalry.

Additional 2d Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 3d Cav., to be the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, Dec. 8, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Rhodes, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., to the vacancy or 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Dec. 11, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Wood, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

2d Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 6th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 7, 1896, vice Webster, 20th Inf., retired, to the 20th Infantry.

Additional 2d Lieut. Houston V. Evans, 14th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, Dec. 7, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Webster, promoted.

Retirements.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882: Col. James P. Canby, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Jan. 7, 1897.

For disability incident to the service, section 1,251, Revised Statutes: Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., Jan. 7, 1897.

Transfers.

Cavalry Arm.

Maj. Edward S. Godfrey, from the 1st Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry, Jan. 7, 1897, vice Forse, transferred to the 1st Cavalry.

Maj. Albert G. Forse, from the 7th Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry, Jan. 7, 1897, vice Godfrey, transferred to the 7th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., from the 5th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry, Jan. 8, 1897, vice Wade, transferred to the 5th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. John P. Wade, from the 2d Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry, Jan. 8, 1897, vice Jones, transferred to the 5th Cavalry.

Casualties.

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 25th Infantry, only, Jan. 6, 1897.

Capt. William H. Baldwin, C. S., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, only, Dec. 22, 1896.

Capt. David L. Brainard, C. S., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, only, Jan. 4, 1897.

Capt. Thomas Cruse, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, only, Jan. 5, 1897.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 2. JAN. 11, 1897. DEPT. OF EAST.

At all posts in this Department of more than one company there shall be an officer of the guard detailed at least once a week, and at posts where the number of officers is sufficient without requiring an officer to perform the duty more than once a week, the guard will always be commanded by a commissioned officer.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger.

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

G. O. 1. JAN. 13, 1897. DEPT. EAST.

Under the provisions of the act of July 30, 1892, G. O. No. 79, series of 1892, from the Headquarters of the Army, and par. 25, A. R., 1895, a board of officers is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York City, on Tuesday, March 16, 1897, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make the prescribed preliminary examination of such enlisted men in this department as are applicants therefor, and are able to fulfill the conditions imposed by the law referred to, to determine their eligibility to compete in the examinations for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf.; Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg.; Maj. Tully McCreary, 5th Art.; Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg. Capt. Craig will act as recorder.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Col. James P. Canby, Asst. Paymr. Gen., is announced. (H. Q. A., Jan. 8.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., is further extended two months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

The following transfers of Post Quartermaster Sergeants are ordered: Post Q. M. Sergt. Patrick Colgan, now on furlough at Poplar, Mont., upon expiration of furlough, Feb. 2, 1897, to Fort Keogh, Mont., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Michael Giltenan; Sergt. Giltenan, when thus relieved, and after his re-enlistment, Feb. 11, 1897, to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. John McConnel, who will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lathrop and Platte City, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

Payments to troops on the muster of Dec. 31, 1896, in Dept. of California, are assigned Paymasters as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Fort Mason and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Maj. John S. Witcher, Alcatraz Island, and Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 162, D. C. Dec. 30.)

Leave for five days is granted Chaplain Charles W. Freeland. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 9.)

The resignation by Capt. Thomas Cruse, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant 6th Cav., only, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 5, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 9.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Niles Tool Works Company, Hamilton, Ohio, on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 9.)

Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M., will temporarily turn

over his duties in charge of construction at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to 1st Lieut. John Stafford, Q. M., 8th Inf., and proceed to Fort Sill, O. T., and assume charge of the construction of a new sewer system at that post. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Jan. 18, 1897, is granted to Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, O. D., will make not to exceed three visits to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Lima, Ohio, on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

Capt. Frank Baker, O. D., will make not to exceed four visits to the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., on official business. (H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Maj. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav., will report by telegraph to his Department Commander for assignment to a station. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 1, D. C., Jan. 1.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15th, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., Fort Winfield, N. M., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (S. O. 2, D. C., Jan. 6.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav., with a detachment, will proceed to-morrow, Jan. 11, to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., for the purpose of guarding the public money. (Jefferson Barracks, Jan. 10.)

Sergt. Edward Murphy, C, 3d Cav., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Fort Ethan Allen, Jan. 11.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15th, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., Fort Winfield, N. M., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (S. O. 2, D. C., Jan. 6.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Maj. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., will report by telegraph to his Department Commander for assignment to a station. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., recently promoted, will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 3, D. M., Jan. 6.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave granted Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 3, D. P., Jan. 6.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, 9th Cav., recently promoted, will report by telegraph to Commanding General Dept. of Platine, for assignment to a station. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

1st Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 9th Cav., recently promoted, will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

The 20 days' leave granted Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., is extended 10 days. (S. O. 2, D. P., Jan. 4.)

1st Lieut. J. F. McBlain, 9th Cav., will report to board of examination at Fort Leavenworth. (H. Q. A., Jan. 14.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, 10th Cav., will report by telegraph to the Commanding General Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to a station. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 10th Cav., recently promoted, will remain on duty with the 2d Cav. until March 10, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

Lieut. Col. David Perry, 10th Cav., is assigned to duty at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 1, D. P., Jan. 2.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 1st Art., is detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Key West Barracks, Jan. 6.)

Maj. J. L. Tiernan, 1st Art., will supervise payment

having re-enlisted, is continued in rank to date, Nov. 18, 1893. (5th Art., Fort Hamilton, Jan. 8.)

1st Sergts. S. L. Stanley, E, and L. Thomson, K, 5th Art., witnesses, will return to their station. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 12.)

2d Lieut. George T. Patterson, 5th Art., is detailed as counsel for Pvt. William P. Stewart, Battery A, 5th Art., before the G. C. M., Fort Hamilton. (S. O. 10, D. E., Jan. 13.)

One platoon of Light Battery D, 5th Art., under command of Lieut. G. G. Gately, 5th Art., will proceed to Madison Square Garden. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 11.)

Lieut. T. W. Winston, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Slocum, Jan. 8.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. H, 1st Inf., at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and assigned to temporary duty with Co. C, of the regiment, at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 162, D. C., Dec. 30.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Corp. J. C. Le Sage, B, 5th Inf., has been promoted sergeant and Pvt. R. A. Clay appointed Corporal.

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

2d Lieut. Houston V. Evans, 6th Inf., recently promoted, will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. F. W. Thibault, 6th Inf., is extended 20 days. (S. O. 6, D. E., Jan. 8.)

Corp. John Nodecker, C, 6th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

Leave each for three days is granted Capts. C. G. Penney and A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 6.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

The leave granted Maj. Charles C. Hood, 7th Inf., is extended three months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., is detailed in charge of calisthenics of special detachments from companies. (Morrison Barracks, Jan. 9.)

The leave granted Lieut. L. H. Lewis, 9th Inf., is extended two days. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 7.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 11.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following promotion and appointment was on Jan. 5 made in Co. C, 11th Inf.: Corp. Henry A. Hoskins to be Sergeant, vice Rector, reduced. Lance Corp. Hess to be Corporal, vice Hoskins, promoted.

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., is extended ten days. (S. O. 5, D. Mo., Jan. 8.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Lance Corp. Abraham B. Conrad, Co. E, 12th Inf., was on Jan. 7, promoted Corporal, vice Morris, discharged.

The leave granted Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave to include Feb. 15, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Inf., has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 15, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., is detailed Recruiting Officer during absence on leave of 2d Lieut. F. Fugler. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 7.)

1st Lieut. M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 19.)

Sergt. A. M. Hohenberg is transferred from K to E, 13th Inf., and will proceed from Fort Slocum to Fort Niagara. (13th Inf., Jan. 9.)

To enable him to take advantage of his leave, 1st Lieut. C. S. Hall, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Porter, Jan. 10.)

Sergt. A. Ott, Co. G, 13th Inf., will proceed with a prisoner to Fort Slocum. (Fort Porter, Jan. 9.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Avis, 18th Inf., is changed by the Secretary of War to leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

2d Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his company not later than Jan. 25, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

During the absence of 1st Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Adjutant 21st Inf., in connection with the Military Tournament in New York City, 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., will perform the duties of the Regimental Adjutant. (G. O. 2, 21st Inf., Jan. 8.)

1st Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Adjt. 21st Inf., will proceed to New York in charge of the Regimental Band. During his absence 1st Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., will perform duties of Adjutant. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 8.)

The Plattsburg "Press," referring to the visit of the band of the 21st Inf. to New York this week to take part in the Military Carnival, says: "The compliment of the selection can be appreciated. No higher compliment to the efficiency of the band or to the high order of its present leadership can be paid. Col. Jewett's pride in the testimonial, and in the condition it indicates, is shared by the citizens of Plattsburg."

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. William T. Wilder, 25th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 1, D. D., Jan. 4.)

Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 25th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and will proceed to Fort Custer, Mont., for station. (S. O. 1, D. D., Jan. 4.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Niagara, Jan. 15. Detail: Capts. William Auman, Jesse C. Chance, John S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. Henry D. Styer, 2d Lieut. John H. Parker, Paul B. Malone, Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Munroe McFarland, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. S. D. E., Jan. 11). Garrison C. M., Fort McPherson. Detail: Capt. T. F. Forbes and M. C. Wyeth, and Lieuts. M. J. O'Brien and F. E. Bamford. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 7.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum. Detail: Capt. Lingi Lomia, Lieuts. G. N. Whistler, W. H. Tschappat and J. B. Batchelor, Jr. (Fort Slocum, Jan. 7.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 11. Detail: Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, Daniel T. Wells, P. Henry Ray, Robert F. Ames, 1st Lieuts. Frederick Perkins, Frederic H. Sargent, 2d Lieuts. Fredrik L. Knudsen, Joseph Dripps, Russell C. Langdon, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Kirkman, 8th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 3, D. P., Jan. 6.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 13. Detail: Maj. James M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf.; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; Capt. Philip Rende, 3d Inf.; Capt. William Gerlach, 3d Inf.; Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf.; Capt.

Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf.; Capt. Arthur William, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. P. French, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Beaom, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 3, D. D., Jan. 7.)

Garrison C. M., Washington Barracks. Detail: Capt. W. Howe, Lieuts. W. P. Stone, H. L. Hawthorne and J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 11.)

Garrison C. M., Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. J. D. Nickerson, Lieuts. A. Johnson, F. S. Wild and H. K. Perry, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Jan. 11.)

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on Jan. 18. Detail: Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, Thomas Sharp, James M. Burns, Charles St. J. Chubb, William A. Mann, 1st Lieuts. Edward Chynoweth, Edward I. Grumley, Walter M. Dickinson, Charles D. Clay, 2d Lieuts. Dennis M. Michie, Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 11, D. E., Jan. 14.)

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations by the following named officers of their commissions in the line of the Army, only, have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the date set opposite their names: Capt. William H. Baldwin, C. S., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry (7th Regt.), Dec. 22, 1896. Capt. David L. Brauward, C. S., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry (2d Regiment), Jan. 4, 1897. Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 25th Infantry, Jan. 6, 1897. (H. Q. A., Jan. 11.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Hospital Steward Henry Forbes, Jackson Barracks, La.; Pvt. Joseph Weitzler, Co. A, 5th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers to take effect Jan. 7 are ordered: Maj. Edward S. Godfrey, from 1st Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry. Maj. Albert G. Forse, from the 7th Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

The following transfers to take effect Jan. 7 are ordered: 2d Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., from the 5th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry, Troop A. 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, from the 2d Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry, Troop L. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

JAN. 11.—Lieut. Col. George William Candee, Deputy Paymr. Gen., to be assist Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel, Jan. 7, 1897, vice Canby, retired.

Maj. Alfred Elliot Bates, Paymr., to be Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 7, 1897, vice Candee, promoted.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. David Perry (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Cavalry), to the 9th Cavalry, to date from Dec. 11, 1896, vice Biddle, retired. Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton (promoted from Major, 1st Cavalry), to 9th Cavalry, to date from Dec. 8, vice Randlett, retired. Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Baldwin (promoted from Major, 7th Cavalry), to the 10th Cavalry, to date from Dec. 11, 1896, vice Perry, promoted. Maj. Edward S. Godfrey (promoted from Captain, 7th Cavalry), to the 1st Cavalry, to date from Dec. 8, 1896, vice Hamilton, promoted. Maj. Albert G. Forse (promoted from Captain, 1st Cavalry), to the 7th Cavalry, to date from Dec. 11, 1896, vice Baldwin, promoted. Capt. Edwin P. Brewster (promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 7th Cavalry, Troop H, to date from Dec. 8, 1896, vice Godfrey, promoted. Capt. Montgomery D. Parker (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry), to the 7th Cavalry, Troop M, to date from Dec. 11, 1896, vice Mathey, retired. Capt. Oscar J. Brown (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry), to the 1st Cavalry, Troop D, to date from Dec. 11, 1896, vice Forse, promoted. 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry), to the 7th Cavalry, Troop F, to date from Dec. 8, 1896, vice Holbrook, appointed Adjutant. 1st Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry), to the 9th Cavalry, Troop C, to date from Dec. 11, 1896, vice Parker, promoted. Additional 2d Lieut. Elvin R. Heilberg, 3d Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, Troop H., Dec. 8, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Rhodes, promoted. Additional 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Troop B, Dec. 11, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Wood, promoted. 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 6th Infantry), to the 20th Infantry, Co. H, to date from Dec. 7, 1896, vice Webster, retired. Additional 2d Lieut. Houston V. Evans, 14th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, Co. A, Dec. 7, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Webster, promoted. (H. Q. A., Jan. 7.)

ARMY BOARD.

A board, to consist of Capts. L. Lomia and O. E. Wood and 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., will meet to recommend a scheme of instruction for the enlisted men for 1897. (Fort Slocum, Jan. 9.)

RETIRING.

The following named officers having served more than thirty years, on their own application, retired from active service: Maj. William B. Kennedy, 4th Cav.; Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., Jan. 13.)

RECRUITS ON PROBATION.—As pars. 824 and 854, Regulations require the probation of recruits and provision therefor at posts, as well as at other recruiting stations. Secretary of War directs that, in addition to the issue of blankets, authorized for the use of recruits on probation at military posts, bunks, or bedsheets, bunk-bottoms, and all other articles of bedding be provided for their use whenever recommended as necessary, by immediate commanding officers. (Letter A. G. O., Dec. 21, 1896.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgeman, 2d Art. (Fort Trumbull, Jan. 14.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav. (Fort Meyer, Jan. 13.)

Sergt. August Holmberg, Co. E, and Albert Ott, Co. G, 13th Inf., will proceed to their respective stations. (Fort Slocum, Jan. 12.)

Sergt. Frank Morganthal, Co. D, 4th Art., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 13.)

Sergt. James Fleming, Co. A, 22d Inf., was on Jan. 17, designated Color Bearer of the regiment.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note.—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof of the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqr. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1895); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqr. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M. (since June, 1890); B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo. (since September, 1894); C, E, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A, D, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); C and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1895); B and F, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. C, D, G, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892); A, B, E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. C and M, St. Francis Barracks (since October, 1896); A and B, Key West Barracks, Fla.; F and I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D and G, Jackson Barracks; E, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. D, H and I, Angel Island (since October, 1896); C, F, G and K, Presidio of S. F., Cal.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. A, G, I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. (since May, 1892); C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, F and E, Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. A, D, H and I, Ft. Hamilton (since October, 1896); B, C and M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Ft. Riley, Kan.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqr. A, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal., since July, 1886; B, C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqr. A, E, F and H at Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Fort Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894).

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. D. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Madison, N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since September, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, Tex.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. B and C, Whipple Bks. (since October, 1891); E and G, Little Rock, Ark.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894); A and G, Ft.

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A correspondent says in a personal letter to the editor of the "Journal": "I find the number of the 'Journal' for Jan. 2 very interesting. There are several articles I like, and the one replying to the Chicago Anarchist about dress is timely and strong. I did a good deal of hard work in the late campaign against Bryanism, and I had the happiness of seeing results. The general result was not so satisfactory to me as it seems to be to many good Americans; for the fight disclosed a tremendous army of the practical Socialists with whom we shall have to deal. Nearly half of our people voted for fraud and against property rights and modern civilization. Making every allowance, we know that the discontented element is powerful; and, once a Socialist, always a Socialist. The tendency of the times is to the abolition of the individual and the rule of the State. That means the dead level of stagnation, universal mediocrity, materialism, and the awful tyranny of the hate-filled masses. Of course, I do not expect such a regime to endure, for men will not suffer permanently to live without the usual selfish motives for effort. Human nature insures that ambition and personality will have an outlet; but I fear that we shall have to learn wisdom by experience. It would be a bad thing to sink into a brutish state, to become highly civilized savages; but that condition would make certain the coming to the front of the people who had preserved some character and who had strong wills."

"Laniani says in 'Pagan and Christian Rome' (p. 174): 'He (Augustus Caesar) says "that the Roman citizens who fought under his orders and swore allegiance to him numbered five hundred thousand, and that three hundred thousand completed the term of their engagement and were honorably dismissed from the army. To each of these he gave either a piece of land, which he bought with his own money, or the means of purchasing it in other lands than those assigned to military colonies. Since, at the time of his death, 160,000 Roman citizens were still serving under the flag, the number of those killed in battle, disabled by disease or dismissed for misconduct, in the course of fifty-five years is reduced to 40,000. The percentage is surprisingly low, considering the defective organization of the military medical staff, and the length and hardships of the campaigns which were conducted in Italy, Macedonia, Acardania, Sicily, Egypt, Spain, Germany, Armenia, and other countries.'"

A foot note says:

"Augustus enrolled his first army in October, 41 B. C. He died in August, A. D. 14."

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The season of 1897 promises to be a lively one in the matter of heavy artillery practice under the new regulations contained in G. O. 41, A. G. O., of 1896, which went into effect Jan. 1. Maj. Gen. Ruger and Lieut. Col. John L. Rodgers on the Atlantic Coast and Brig. Gen. Forsyth and Maj. Field on the Pacific Coast, are making energetic preparations for a thorough execution of the revised system.

The capital of the Wheeler Projectile Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is \$3,500,000, not \$350,000. They are organized for the purpose of manufacturing armor-piercing projectiles and semi-armor piercing projectiles, but not armor. They have a ten years' contract with the Firth Steel Company and the Sir Henry Armstrong Shipbuilding Company, to introduce their projectiles to foreign Governments.

The Official Army Register for 1897 is now in the hands of the government printer, and will be issued for distribution in a few days. The new volume is compiled on the general plan which is familiar to those who have occasion to refer to it, but is seven pages larger than the volume of last year. The extra pages contain information concerning all the graduates of the Artillery School and the Infantry and Cavalry School. Some extra space is also occupied by the names of the large number of Additional 2d Lieutenants graduated from the Military Academy last year. During the year 1896 there were twelve resignations of officers and two commissions vacated by new appointments, those of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle and of Prof. G. J. Fiebeger. One appointment was declined, that of 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., to be Assistant Quartermaster General. There were sixty-three deaths during the year. Of these, there were Brigadier Generals, retired, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon and Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey. Col. William B. Hughes, A. Q. M. Gen., died at Baltimore, Sept. 22, 1896. Two professors of the Military Academy died during the year, Prof. William M. Postlethwaite and Prof. James Mercur. Two officers were wholly retired, Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Bard P.

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Schenck, 9th Inf., and two dismissed, Capt. Mitchell F. Jamar, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Payne, 15th Inf.

On Jan. 7, the day Col. J. P. Canby, Asst. Paymr. Gen. U. S. A., Chief Paymaster Department of the Colorado, was retired for age, Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department, wrote to him as follows: "I desire to express to you my official and personal regret at the loss the service in general, and this command in particular, will sustain when you relinquish active service in the Army. Your long and honorable career of nearly 33 years' service in the discharge of important and highly responsible duties has been characterized by ability, zeal and the highest order of integrity which have won for you the respect and esteem of all with whom you have had official relations, while your kindly and genial traits of character have endeared you to all your associates. You will carry with you into retirement the love and best wishes of all your brother officers who have been fortunate enough to share your friendship, and I feel that I voice the sentiment of all in wishing you many years of happiness in the enjoyment of the repose you have so well earned."

It is not impossible that the Secretary of War may rescind his recent order directing the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point to take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration of President-elect McKinley. They were to parade in the inaugural procession and to attend the inaugural ball. The cadets have naturally been greatly pleased with the order, which grants them an enjoyable holiday. The instructors at the Academy, however, it is understood, do not view the matter in the same light, and are protesting against such a serious interruption of the year's work, not only on account of the loss of time actually consumed in the preparations and journeys and the sojourn in Washington, but because of the demoralizing effect on the health and habits of work of the cadets on their return to West Point. Such journeys have heretofore resulted in general deterioration of the quality of the work of the cadets for a considerable time afterward. The programme of studies at the Academy is arranged with such a view to economy of time that any break in the schedule of work can hardly fail to result disadvantageously to the cadets. Army officers generally appreciate the situation, and much as they would like to see the cadets in the line of the inaugural procession and taking part in the subsequent ceremonies, they almost unanimously agree that it is for the welfare of the young soldiers that they remain at West Point, and their influence, which is being exerted, may induce the Secretary to revoke his order. The cadets have not taken part in any inauguration ceremonies since the inauguration of Gen. Grant, and it is held that their presence on that occasion was particularly fitting, in view of Gen. Grant's connection with the Academy and his military career. The cadets at that time, however, suffered no little inconvenience from exposure to the weather, from late hours, and a general relaxation of the discipline to which they are inured. Many complaints were made on the poor ness of the work of the men when it was resumed on their return.

The cadets of the Naval Academy have not yet been ordered to the inauguration, and it is understood that Secretary Herbert, in deference to the wishes of the instructors at Annapolis, has declined to send an order. While the presence of the cadets of both Academies would constitute no small addition to the dignity and splendor of the inaugural exercises, the officers of the Departments do not approve of their attendance.

British Generals have privileges not accorded to peers in the English police courts. Sir Reginald Gipps, who was recently summoned for riding a bicycle on a footpath at Aldershot, sent his servant to pay his fine of five shillings and to tender an apology, which the magistrate accepted. Several peers' wives who were guilty of carrying unmuzzled lapdogs in their carriages were obliged to attend court in person last year.

January 16, 1897.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of the club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is six dollars a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

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HOPE FOR ARMY INCREASE.

With an expedition highly creditable the House Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report on Wednesday last on the Lamont Reorganization measure in the same shape as it was first presented by the War Department. This prompt action is due in great part to the earnest efforts of Representative Hull, the chairman of the committee, who has been a warm friend of the Army, especially during his occupancy of a seat in the House. It was announced in the "Journal" last week that the committee would begin the consideration of the reorganization on Monday next, but no one believed for a moment, not even the members themselves, that the measure would be acted upon as quickly as proved to be the case. When it assembled on Monday, it was decided that the reference of the measure to a sub-committee was wholly unnecessary; that the full committee could just as well take it up at once. This augured well for the chances of the bill getting through the committee. And when it was announced that no hearings would be held friends of reorganization began to be hopeful that there would be no long discussion of the merits and demerits of the measure. Their hopes were realized. The bill was generally discussed during the Tuesday meeting. It was anticipated that a number of amendments would be offered, and, in fact, it was known that Mr. Hull proposed to change at least one section of the bill. After the meeting, however, the members of the committee, who had determined to offer amendments, decided that the bill as it stood was satisfactory, and this decision was evidenced on Wednesday when without much discussion it was decided to order Chairman Hull to make a favorable report.

Mr. Hull said to the "Journal" correspondent that he intended to hasten the preparation of the report as rapidly as possible and he hoped to have it submitted to the House within ten days at latest. "I intend to do all I can to secure the passage of the bill," he continued, "but as to the chances of the House taking decisive action that I am unable to say. I feel confident, however, that the measure will be considered, and I hope to secure consideration upon it as early as possible." Mr. Hull said that the report would be quite a voluminous document, and would make a strong plea for action.

Senator Hawley has not yet submitted his report on the Lamont bill. There is little difference between the bill as decided to be reported by the committee and the Lamont bill, but it is believed that if the matter is ever referred to conference, the Senate will recede. The action of the House committee was a great but at the same time very pleasant surprise to friends of reorganization. The indications as pointed out in the "Journal" last week were strongly against the chance of the committee favorably reporting the bill so promptly, and had it not been for Chairman Hull, it is doubtful if this result could have been so quickly obtained. There was talk of referring the matter to a sub-committee and securing hearings, but Mr. Hull was determined that there should be no delay and successfully coped with opposition to his intention. Friends of the Army have now determined to push the matter through the House, notwithstanding the great number of private interests which crowd the calendar and which members are anxious to push through because of the fact that this is the closing session. These measures may operate to prevent getting a vote on the Reorganization bill, although it is the intention of members of the committee and others interested in the military service to make them give up the right-of-way if possible to the consideration of the Lamont Reorganization bill.

The bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy is still in the hands of the sub-committee of the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

House Naval Committee. Mr. Hulick, chairman of the sub-committee, made an effort on Wednesday last to secure a meeting of his sub-committee, but so many of the members are out of town that he failed to get a quorum. Besides himself only Representative Wilson was in attendance. Mr. Hulick proposes to continue his effort to secure a meeting and expects to be successful, probably next week. The object of the proposed meeting is to give final consideration to the measure which Mr. Hulick was ordered to report to the full committee just before the close of the last session, and to consider other personnel measures which have been introduced since the last sub-committee meeting. There is no change of the situation in regard to this matter in the Senate.

The announcement in the "Journal" several weeks ago that Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee, was being considered by Maj. McKinley in connection with the war portfolio was very pleasing news to the Army. This is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Hull has received a large number of letters from officers of the service congratulating him upon his prospects and expressing the hope that he will be finally selected by the President-elect for this position. If it be true, as reported, that former Representative Wilson, of Iowa, has been selected for the Agricultural portfolio, however, Mr. Hull's chances disappear, as it is contrary to custom to appoint two members of the cabinet from one State. Mr. Hull would undoubtedly be thoroughly able to perform the duties devolving upon him as Secretary of War, and his appointment would be hailed with great satisfaction. Many Army officers will no doubt hope that Maj. McKinley will decide upon him as the Iowa member of his cabinet and give him the war billet. Gen. Alger, of Michigan, who is also spoken of in connection with the war portfolio, was in Washington during this week. The result of his visit was shown a few days later when Senator Burrows, of Michigan, went to Canton with a number of flattering letters addressed to Mr. McKinley, urging the appointment of Gen. Alger to the War Department.

TIMBER DRY DOCKS.

Concerning the injury to timber dry docks generally, and that one at Norfolk particularly, it may be said that protection against the ravages of teredo can be provided. When the Norfolk dock was constructed the outside sill was protected by sheet lead, and concrete keyed between the cast iron bearing plates and the outer wing walls; and the outer wing walls were protected by tarred felt over six-inch decking, and concreted pine sheathings were placed over the tarred felt. If the sheathings were eaten the back would be protected by the felt, the sill outside being absolutely teredo proof. It was the intention of the constructors that the gates should be used in the outside sill, except in the case of accident to that sill, when the dock could be used without interference by placing the gate in the inner sill temporarily. If the dock at Norfolk is injured, the injury is due, according to the builders of the dock, to negligence. The gate has been used always in the inner sill, thus leaving that sill and the abutment between the two sills at all times exposed to the ravages of the teredo. This is proven by the fact that the timber of the dock within the gate is uninjured. Of course such destruction of public property could be avoided by the appointment of experienced persons to care for the Government timber dry docks, after their acceptance by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This will save the United States large sums of money spent in repairs. No such protective expedient has been resorted to in the case of the Port Royal Timber dry dock, presumably because of the want of experience by the contractor. It is very likely that the teredo will soon destroy this dock. It has recently been stated that the new Walsh timber dry dock at Brooklyn would be ready by Feb. 1, and that the Brooklyn would be placed in the dock, and while there receive from the citizens of Brooklyn the silver service which they have prepared for the cruiser. The best expert opinion obtainable in this city indicates very clearly that the dock cannot possibly be ready for the test and acceptance in less than three months. The sea wall, which must be removed from the front of the entrance way of the Walsh dock, extends twenty-six feet in depth below grade, or about fourteen feet below low water mark. To remove this wall will require much time; and the wall must be removed before dredging can be commenced. The stone in this wall must be delivered to the United States in good order. The statements above made seem to be beyond dispute, and according to our information, the opening of the dock will be delayed five or six months beyond the termination of the contract period.

LET THE COUNTRY SEE THE ARMY.

We are glad to see that General Miles expresses his approval of the participation by the regular troops in such tournaments as we have been having this week at Madison Square Garden, New York. The more the people come in contact with our Army the higher it will stand in popular estimation. There are some curious misapprehensions concerning the Army which we imagine must arise from stories brought home by soldiers who participated in the civil war, when it was considered allowable to raid upon the country, and to deprive citizens of their property for the benefit of soldiers. Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery, had some singular experiences of these misapprehensions when he marched his battery across the country. At one place a town meeting was called in advance of his coming, and it was proposed to take measures to prevent the soldiers from camping in that vicinity. When the Captain appeared at the head of his battery at another place an old woman who was watching over the fence of her little home

rushed into the house and told her husband to lock up everything, windows and doors, without delay, for the soldiers were coming. When they really arrived public sentiment changed, and the soldiers became as popular as they had been before unpopular. The citizens discovered that they were not Sherman's "bummers," as lawless as they were enterprising, but handsome, manly young fellows, thoroughly trained and disciplined. From all directions they flocked to see them. Summer visitors rode into camp in their carriages, and were received with that open-hearted hospitality characteristic of the Army officer, and notably so of Capt. Dillenback. Nobody was murdered, no one was robbed, and no one outraged. But one soldier in any way misbehaved himself, and he was sent back to his post, though his offense was a trifling one. If the soldiers came under a cloud they departed in a blaze of glory.

It is to be wished that a larger number might have the opportunity of seeing our regular Army. In an article in the "New York Herald," Col. Loomis L. Langdon truthfully says of it: "The American soldier of today is a bright, intelligent, active, fairly educated young man, of temperate habits and commendable ambition, and, moreover, as a rule, of a most prepossessing personality. I have been especially led to these reflections by witnessing the most interesting military maneuvers at Madison Square Garden. The personnel of Capt. Dodd's Troop F, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. George D. Gately's section of Capt. Thorp's Light Battery, 5th Artillery, and the detachment of the 13th Infantry under Lieut. Butts, is enough to impress the most casual observer with the fact that a great change has come over our Army as regards the appearance, the physique, the intelligence and the character of the enlisted men, and, in particular as regards their all round efficiency. The exhibition in the Madison Square Garden of the wonderful drill of these men has attracted most deservedly admiring throngs, that lose no opportunity to express their sympathy with these splendid soldiers and their admiration for the intelligence, alertness, precision and enthusiasm displayed in the maneuvers. I have seen nothing like this work by soldiers of foreign armies, nor do I believe that anything like this instruction is given in those armies. It makes one proud of our Army to see such work so well done, and to see military duty made so attractive and so efficient in training the youth of our country. It gives a new meaning to life when a young man can look forward with infinite pleasure to becoming an active, ambitious and patriotic soldier, loving his country and his profession, and caring little how or where the end comes."

If every member of Congress understood the real character of the officers and men of the service, we do not think there would be so much hesitation about legislating on their behalf. Unfortunately the Congressmen often see the worst side of the Army. To them come the growls and complaints and the indications of selfish desire on the part of some to ask more than they are entitled to, and at the expense of those whose quiet devotion to duty is unnoticed and unheeded, and thus fails to make the impression it should.

Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., U. S. A., and Maj. W. B. Kennedy, 4th Cav., were retired on their own application after thirty years' service on Wednesday of this week. Maj. Kramer was born in Germany, and entered the volunteer service of the United States in 1862, enlisting in Co. I, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was made 1st Lieutenant March 1, 1863, and Captain May 8, of that year. He was honorably mustered out June 21, 1865, and entered the 2d U. S. Cavalry as 2d Lieutenant Dec. 7 following. On April 27, 1866, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cav., was made 1st Lieutenant 10th Cav., June 10, 1867; promoted Captain May 17, 1876; and to Major March 8, 1893, which commission he has since held. Maj. Kramer was brevetted Major Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in actions against Indians at Ash Creek, A. T.; May 6, 1880, and at Big Dry Wash, A. T., July 17, 1882. Maj. Kennedy is a native of Ireland, and enlisted in the 1st California Cavalry early in the war, being made 1st Lieutenant June 13, 1863. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service as Captain May 22, 1866. Maj. Kennedy's first commission in the regular Army was that of 1st Lieutenant 10th Cavalry, Jan. 22, 1867. He was promoted to Captain June 7, 1870, and to Major of the 4th Cav. Jan. 1, 1872.

Capt. William T. Sampson, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, whose term of service in that capacity has expired, was reappointed by the President on Monday. It is expected that he will serve as Chief of Ordnance only a few months, however, as he is desirous of going to sea, and it is understood that he will be given command of the Iowa when she is completed. Capt. Sampson has most ably administered the duties of his office during his incumbency, and has hosts of friends in the Department and out.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Capt. Gordon Winslow, U. S. A., say: "Our companion was of martial stock, his father the Rev. Gordon Winslow was known as the fighting Chaplain of Warren's 5th New York Zouaves, and his brother, Cleveland Winslow, was mustered out of service as Colonel of the same regiment; he was a man of genial disposition and charming character and when stationed near San Francisco always attended the commandery meetings. Since retirement he has been a great traveler and was continually in search of climes that might ameliorate his sufferings caused by hard service during the war."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Senator Hawley has given notice of an amendment to the Army appropriation bill as follows: "Provided, That all vacancies which may hereafter occur in the grade of Major in the Adjutant-General's Department shall be filled by appointments from the captains of the Army, who shall have passed a satisfactory examination therefor, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States."

Senator Walthall has given notice of an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government as follows: "The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and required to pay, immediately, to the patentee, the \$25,000 appropriated in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1895, said act providing for the exclusive rights to and for ordnance supplies now in use on naval vessels and protected and covered by patent No. 533,171, said patent being embraced in a contract dated Jan. 28, 1893, and signed by the Secretary of the Navy and the patentee."

Senator Allen has submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate: First, whether Isaac Walker & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., who are engaged in constructing additions to, and making repairs on, the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, have violated or are violating or suffering violations of the act of Congress of Aug. 1, 1892, commonly known as the 'eight-hour labor law,' by requiring those engaged in laboring for them on said work to work more than eight hours per day, and if so, what steps, if any, have been taken by the Navy Department to prevent such violations; and if like violations are being committed by P. J. Carlan, a contractor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and what steps, if any, are being taken to prevent the same; and second, what measures, if any, have been taken by the Navy Department to prevent violations of the so-called eight-hour labor law on Government works under its supervision; and if no such measures have been taken, what further legislation, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, is necessary to empower the Navy Department to supervise, control and restrain the action of contractors and builders engaged in the construction and repairs of Government property."

A favorable report has been made by the Committee on Pensions in regard to the bill granting a pension to the widow of Geo. Clemens, late a private of Co. H, 10th U. S. Cav. He was discharged from the service Sept. 16, 1870, because of blindness originating in the line of duty, and at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1891, he was receiving a pension of \$72 per month for total blindness. The widow's application has been rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that epithelioma, the cause of the soldier's death, was not due to the disease of the eye, nor otherwise shown to be due to service.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1,841) authorizing the restoration and retirement of Thomas H. Carpenter, late Captain 17th U. S. Inf., made a favorable report upon the measure. They are of opinion that findings of the three retiring boards were erroneous, unjust and not warranted by the true facts of the case. They believe that Capt. Carpenter was not fit at the time he was respectively examined by them to do field or garrison duty, or even to carry a sword and scabbard, and it was impossible for him to walk any distance without feeling great pain in his body and stiffness in his wounded leg; and there seems to be no doubt in the mind of your committee that if Capt. Carpenter had continued in the performance of military duty he would have aggravated his disease, and which would probably have resulted in his premature death.

The Committee on Claims of the House has made a favorable report upon the bill, which passed the Senate last week, for the relief of Comdr. Joshua Bishop, U. S. N. It has favorably reported the Senate bill, amended so as to appropriate \$10,000 for the relief of William C. Dodge, who invented and furnished the Government with a machine for filling cartridges.

The House Committee on Pensions has favorably reported the Senate bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Lucy Alexander Payne, widow of the late Capt. J. Scott Payne, 5th U. S. Cav.

Mr. Hoar on Tuesday last presented a petition to the Senate submitted by Amos Cross, late 1st Lieutenant U. S. A., praying that relief be granted him on account of being illegally confined in an insane asylum.

The Senate bill for the relief of John N. Quackenbush was referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Monday, and subsequently referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill for the relief of this ex-officer of the Navy has been favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

Monday was Army day in the House. Chairman Hull early in the proceedings secured unanimous consent for the consideration of the House bill to authorize officers who served during the War of the Rebellion in the regular Army to bear the title, and, on occasions of ceremony, wear the uniform of their highest rank. In explanation of the terms of the measure, Mr. Hull stated that immediately after the war, Congress passed a law authorizing the officers of the volunteer service to wear their uniforms on occasions of ceremony, but did not provide for officers who served during the war in the regular Army, and who resigned. This bill is simply to extend the provisions of that section of the statute, so that officers of the regular Army who served during the war and who have resigned or been honorably discharged may have the same right that the volunteer officers have had ever since the war closed. There was no opposition to the measure and after some little debate it was passed. The bill was favorably reported in the Senate on Thursday.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole and Representative Curtis called up the Military Academy bill. Mr. Curtis explained that the appropriations carried by the bill were only \$40,000 more than carried by the Appropriation bill passed during the last session. There was some question about the additional pay of \$120 to the librarian stationed at the school, but a satisfactory explanation was given. Upon motion of Mr. Hull the committee adopted an amendment to appropriate \$25,000 instead of \$40,000 for the construction of a set of filter beds, and connecting the same with the new reservoir and otherwise purifying the water. An officer who had examined the situation had suggested that \$25,000 would be sufficient, but his views were not agreed to by Secretary Lamont. Mr. Curtis said that if \$25,000 was not sufficient the next Congress could make a larger appropriation. Mr. Fenton moved an amendment that no sectarian church or chapel shall be erected upon the Government reservation at West Point. Some religious discussion followed, which finally resulted in the point of order being raised and supported against the resolution on the ground that it was new legislation. The bill was ordered reported to the House by the commit-

tee; the committee then rose and passed the measure. The Speaker then laid before the House the House bill to provide for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the U. S. Army, with a Senate amendment thereto. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House Naval Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday last, ordered a favorable report—and such action was taken—on the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase sixty acres of land on the Elizabeth River, immediately opposite to the Gosport Navy Yard.

The House on Tuesday passed the bill giving preference in civil service appointments to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty; second, to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States of the war of the rebellion and the widows of such honorably discharged persons: Provided, That they are found to possess the business capacity for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

Senator Nelson has introduced a bill to increase the pension of Gen. James W. McMillin.

The House, Jan. 8, passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for estimate of the cost of putting the frigate Constitution in order to be sent from Portsmouth, N. H., to Washington, to be used as a Naval Museum; also the bill increasing the pension of the widow of Read Adm. S. P. Carter.

Senator Quay's report on the Army Appropriation act states that the increase recommended by the Senate Appropriation Committee is \$3,000 over the amount appropriated by the House. As reported to the Senate, the bill is \$772,963.35 less than the estimates, and \$155,558.43 less than the appropriations for 1897. A comparison of the estimates for 1898 and appropriations for 1897, together with a comparison of the amounts carried in the act as passed by the House and the bill reported by the Senate committee, is made, the only item of increase being the appropriation for the expenses of the civil service, the amount appropriated by the House being \$15,000 and that allowed by the Senate committee bill being \$18,000. The total amount carried by the committee bill is \$23,129,344.30. The Senate committee inserted an amendment for the continuance of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Senator Shoup has offered this amendment to the Army Appropriation bill: "And hereafter an allowance of 10 per centum for each five years' service shall be paid to said clerks with their current monthly pay until said pay said clerks shall amount to a maximum sum of \$1,800 per annum."

Senator Hawley has favorably reported the bill (S. 1,427) to provide for promoting Capt. William N. Tisdall, U. S. A., now on the retired list, to the rank of Major. The report states "that on the eve of promotion to the rank of Major, being virtually within two files of that grade, Capt. Tisdall was retired for age April 6, 1895. In thirty-six days he would have reached a majority. Capt. Tisdall's brief presents a striking illustration of the unequal working of the system of regimental promotion. His advancement was retarded by this system, as, had promotion been lineal, as it eventually will be by act of Congress of 1890, he would have been retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Several years ago, when Congress was endeavoring to correct this injustice, a list was prepared showing the readjustment by relative rank that would result from the passage of the bill then pending. This list comprised 144 Captains of infantry, not taking cognizance of Majors and Lieutenant Colonels who had been advanced over their seniors. Upon this list Capt. Tisdall stood No. 2. Congress has recognized the justice of promoting officers on the retired list by the acts approved Sept. 29 and Oct. 1, 1890."

Senator Clark has introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating \$20,000 for a military road from Fort Washakie, Wyo., to the mouth of the Buffalo Fork of Snake River.

The Military Academy appropriation bill that passed the House Jan. 11, appropriates \$392,328.83 for the Academy and for public buildings and grounds, \$82,244.

The House Naval Committee has unanimously recommended the passage of the House resolution relative to the medal of honor authorized by the acts of Dec. 21, 1861, and July 16, 1862. The report states that a joint resolution was passed and became a law at the first session of the present Congress, providing that a ribbon should be issued to any person to whom a medal of honor is awarded, did not include sailors who received the medal of honor. This resolution proposes to give to the sailors the same privileges that the soldiers received, and no more.

The House Military Committee, on Jan. 15, agreed favorably to report the Parker bill, already indorsed by the "Army and Navy Journal," authorizing the President in time of war to increase the number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in each troop, battery and company of the regular Army to war strength not exceeding the "double strength prescribed by law." The second section, as amended, authorizes the President to direct each regiment in time of war to draw its recruits from such States as he may designate. Representative Parker, in his report, quotes General Miles' views in favor of the measure, which are indorsed by the War Department, and also inserts the editorial of the "Army and Navy Journal" on the measure. Under the provisions of the bill, the number of officers and men may be increased to 85,000 men. The bill goes into no details, its sole object being to give elasticity to the service.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Fitzgerald introduced a resolution on Friday asking the Secretary of the Navy for an estimate of the cost of rebuilding the U. S. S. Constitution. The resolution introduced by Mr. Curtis provides for the printing of 8,000 copies of the chronological list of battles fought by the regular army since 1789, together with a report of the losses suffered.

The Treasury Department has transmitted to Congress an estimate asking \$3,000 for improvements at the Springfield Arsenal.

Senator Hawley had a conference Jan. 14 with Representative Marsh, chairman of the Militia Committee, in regard to the Militia bill. As a result, he said that he is confident that the measure will be reported by the committee shortly without any radical amendments. He also talked with Representatives Hull and Curtis. Concerning his interviews with these gentlemen he said: "I am confident of the passage of the bill directing the armament of the National Guard with the old Army rifle. I am not so hopeful of the passage of the Army and Militia Reorganization measures, although it is my intention, and that of the members of the House, to do all we can to secure favorable action this session. My report on the two last bills is not yet completed."

Efforts on the part of the House Naval Committee to have the sub-committee designate one member to report on the Navy personnel bill has failed. Even if such action were taken, the members declare that there would be no chance of passing the bill. Representative Wilson has also given up the hope of getting the bill through Congress, on account of the feeling in the Senate. It is understood that early during the next Administration he will talk with Mr. McKinley, and see if, possible, his indorsement for reorganization.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. Wm. McADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 8.—Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse, leave extended three months from Jan. 20.

Surg. G. P. Bradley, ordered for examination for promotion Jan. 18.

Medical Inspr. J. R. Tryon, ordered for examination for promotion Jan. 11.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiell, appointed member of Steel Board, Jan. 11.

Medical Inspr. J. C. Wise, relieved from duty at Museum of Hygiene.

JAN. 9.—Ensign H. H. Christy, detailed from Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Jan. 15, and ordered to the Constellation Jan. 18.

Lieut. J. M. Helm, ordered to the Puritan, Jan. 15.

Capt. B. F. Day, detailed as president Steel Board, Washington, Jan. 11, and appointed member Naval Examining Board, Washington, Jan. 11.

Capt. G. W. Coffin, detached as a member of Naval Examining Board, Washington, Jan. 11, and appointed president of Steel Board, Washington, Jan. 11.

JAN. 11.—Lieut. C. E. Freeland, ordered to the Massachusetts.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell, ordered to the Lancaster, per steamer Jan. 27.

JAN. 12.—Medical Inspr. J. L. Neilson, ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Feb. 1.

Surg. C. T. Hibbett, detached from Norfolk Yard, Feb. 1, and ordered to the Independence.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. W. Olcott, detached from the Independence on relief and ordered to the Naval Station at Puget Sound.

Ensign W. D. Brotherton, ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

JAN. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. W. Swift, detached as executive of Indiana Feb. 1, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Rodgers, detached as steel inspector at South Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 28, and ordered to the Indiana as executive Feb. 1.

JAN. 14.—Ensign C. F. Preston, ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, for temporary duty.

Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, detached as Inspector 8th Light House District, Feb. 1, New Orleans, La., and ordered to command the Richmond.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

JAN. 11.—Capt. William T. Sampson, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, from the 28th of January, 1897.

Comdr. Joseph B. Coghlan, to be Captain, 18th of November, 1896, vice Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Moore, to be a Commander, from 18th of November, 1896, vice Comdr. Joseph B. Coghlan, promoted.

P. A. Engr. William N. Little, to be a Chief Engineer, vice David Smith, retired.

Asst. Engr. Cleland N. Offley, to be Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from the 14th of December, 1896, vice P. A. Engr. William N. Little, promoted.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following vessels of the Navy are fitted with coffer dams and packed with cellulose: Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, Brooklyn, New York, Cincinnati, Columbia, Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery, Minneapolis, Olympia, Raleigh, Castine, Machias and Bancroft.

A letter written by one of the crew of the cruiser Philadelphia, received in San Francisco Jan. 6, tells of a fire in the cruiser's bunkers a few weeks ago. "The crew was busy scrubbing down the decks when an alarm of fire was sounded. The crew was informed where the fire was, but as the ship rapidly filled with smoke, it was difficult to play water on the blazing coal. Notwithstanding the fact that all the water possible was used," said the writer of the letter, "plates in the magazine room became so heated that an order to abandon ship would not have surprised me. After three hours' hard work the flames were extinguished in the coal bunkers, but the fire broke out in an adjoining room from the heated plates. The crew was again put to work, and in a half hour had the fire out. The hatch plates were cooled to prevent further damage by running streams of water over them, and the excitement ended."

Adm. Beardslee, in the U. S. flagship Philadelphia, left Valparaiso Jan. 11, for Callao, Peru. The officers and men of the American man-of-war have been most hospitably treated during their stay in Valparaiso. The Philadelphia will cruise leisurely northward, calling at the principal South and Central American ports, and will be at San José, Guatemala, March 15, in time for the officers and men to attend the Guatemalan exposition.

The Navy Steel Inspection Board has been reorganized, and hereafter will be controlled by the construction and engineer departments, instead of by line officers. Capt. Benjamin F. Day, the present head of the board, will be succeeded in that place by Capt. G. W. Coffin, and Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett has been succeeded by Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiell. Chief Engr. E. R. Freeman will be retained, the board thus consisting of one line officer and two staff officers, the latter mechanical experts. This reconstructed board is about to undertake a revision of the specifications under which steel is made, guided by the experience acquired by the special board.

Orders have been given for the battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs at New York Navy Yard, to visit Galveston, February 16, to receive an elaborate silver service, costing about \$5,000, donated by the citizens of Texas. It is expected that the battleship will be fully repaired in time to participate in the proposed blockade of the port of Charleston early in February. The cruiser Montgomery, also at the New York Yard, has been ordered to visit Tampa, Fla., about Jan. 20, and to remain there during the sessions of the Gulf Coast Defense Convention.

There will be a meeting of the alumni of the Naval Academy at Delmonico's, New York, on Jan. 23, at 6 o'clock p. m., to organize the Naval Academy Alumni Association of New York. After the business meeting there will be a dinner. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and representatives of the West Point, Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton Alumni Associations have been invited. The provisional Executive Committee of the Naval Academy Alumni Association are: President, Robert M. Thompson, '68; secretary, A. C. Oliphant, '81; W. B. Duncan, '82, treasurer, and Park Benjamin, '67; George H. Church, '67; W. H. Jaques, '67, and Lieut. Aaron Ward, '70.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, at Valparaiso, has been visited by several officials of the Chilean Navy, who were received with due honors by Adm. Beardslee. The American seamen from the cruiser who have been ashore have created a favorable impression.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Orders were received at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 9, to prepare to make important alterations in gunboat No. 12, recently constructed at Bath, Me. The craft is to be changed into a practice vessel.

While the U. S. S. Philadelphia was at Callao, Peru, last month, a party of officers, including Adm. Beardslee, made a trip over the Oroya road. The railroad, now completed to Oroya, 136 miles, at a grade of four per cent, crosses the summit of the Andes at an elevation of 16,000 feet through a tunnel one mile and a quarter long.

The Detroit, which is now at Shanghai, has been ordered home, to sail as soon as practicable. She has been abroad now for three years, and is in need of docking and a thorough overhauling. On her return trip she will bring back a considerable number of time-expired men. It has not been decided what disposition will be made of the Detroit on her return. She may be attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, but more probably will be assigned to the South American station. The Yorktown also is expected to be ordered home shortly.

The cruiser Montgomery, while on her way from the New York Navy Yard to Tompkinsville on Tuesday, Jan. 12, struck an obstruction, which broke one propeller blade and bent another. She went into dry dock at the Navy Yard, New York, Jan. 13. She will be quickly repaired. The Columbia will probably leave for Hampton Roads about Jan. 19. The Marblehead will leave later in the week.

Reports received at the Navy Department from Bristol, R. I., are to the effect that although private trials have been going on for the past month, the 27½ knot torpedo boat built by the Herreshoffs has not yet succeeded in making the contract speed. So far the boat has made a little over 22½ knots.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia was at Callao, Peru, on Jan. 15.

The U. S. S. Oregon left San Francisco Jan. 13 for Acapulco, Mexico, under orders to thoroughly test the endurance, steaming radius, and other cruising qualities of the ship under actual duty conditions. Acapulco was chosen as the destination because its distance from San Francisco—1,800 miles—is considered best adapted for the test, it not being deemed advisable to enter this heavy ship in any of the nearer harbors, except the Puget Sound waters. It is expected that the Oregon will reach Acapulco in about ten days, and after a week's stay there she will return north as far as Vancouver, where she is looked for in about six weeks, when she will be docked and cleaned at the Port Orchard Naval Station.

Secretary Herbert told a representative of the "Journal" on Thursday that he has not had sufficient leisure to give attention to the case of Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, whose court martial for negligence resulting in the accident to the caisson of the New York Dry Dock No. 2, several months ago, is considered a possibility. The Judge Advocate General has prepared matter for the use of the Secretary in this case, and action is expected as soon as Mr. Herbert can give it his attention.

VESSELS OF THE J. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunc. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

ASIA STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS. 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser, s. d. At San Diego, Cal., where she will remain for the winter.

ALERT. 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu.

ALIANCE. 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) En route home from her cruise. Left St. Thomas Jan. 10 for Newport News, Va.

AMPHITRITE. 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

BANCROFT. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. s.) Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON. 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) At Jiquilisco harbor, Salvador, and will make surveys there, and when completed will go to Istapa, Guatemala, to make surveys.

BOSTON. 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

BROOKLYN. 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At Lengue Island, Pa., to proceed to Newport, R. I., then to Hampton Roads, Va.

CASTINE. 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Will return to Montevideo.

CINCINNATI. 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) At Smyrna.

COLUMBIA. 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Came out of dry dock Jan. 13, and will coal preparatory to sailing for Hampton Roads about Jan. 19.

CONSTELLATION. Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Freemont (s. d.) At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT. 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) At Shanghai, China. Ordered home.

DOLPHIN (Deep. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover, At Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 6.

ENTERPRISE. 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX. 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Arrived at Newport, R. I., from New York, on Jan. 11, and took on board 162 apprentices. Expects to sail on her cruise about Jan. 18, the itinerary of which is as follows: Leave Newport about Jan. 18; arrive Barbadoes Feb. 9, leave Feb. 19; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 26, leave March 11; arrive St. Thomas March

13, leave March 23; arrive La Guayra March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va.

FRANKLIN. 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. F. Swift. At Woods Hole, Mass. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA. 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

KATAHDIN. Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER. 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MACHIAS. 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.) At Canton, China, Jan. 7.

MAINE. 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

MARBLEHEAD. 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At New York Navy Yard.

MARION. 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Jiquilisco, Salvador.

MASSACHUSETTS. 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

MICHIGAN. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Lutze. At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS. 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) Arrived at Alexandretta, Syria, Jan. 13.

MONADNOCK. 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) Sailed from Monterey, Cal., Jan. 14 for Santa Barbara.

MONOCACY. 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Tangku, China, near mouth of Peiho River for winter.

MONTEREY. 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. (p. s.) At Santa Barbara, Cal.

MONTGOMERY. 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) Left New York Navy Yard Jan. 12, but returned to the Yard from Tompkinsville Jan. 13, which injured her bottom slightly, as well as the blades of one of her propellers. She will be docked. She is due at Tampa, Fla., Jan. 20, and to remain there during the Gulf Coast Defense Convention called by the Governor of Florida.

NEWARK. 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) Postoffice address is Key West, Fla. At Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 13.

NEW YORK. 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

OLYMPIA. 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

OREGON. 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.) Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 13, for Acapulco.

PETREL. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Mare Island, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA. 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) Left Valparaiso Jan. 10, en route to Callao. The itinerary of her future movements is as follows: Arrive Callao Jan. 17, leave Jan. 20; arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 6. Is due at San Jose, Guatemala March 15 to attend opening of exposition. Mail may be sent to reach the ship in Acapulco between the dates given by addressing care United States Consul, via City of Mexico.

PINTA. 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds, (a. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) At the New York Navy Yard.

RALEIGH. 11 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) At Key West watching for Cuban filibusters. Address Key West, Fla.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Adams in temporary command. At League Island, Pa. Comdr. J. B. Coughlan will command on Feb. 1.

ST. MARY'S. 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO. 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Villefranche Jan. 2.

SARATOGA. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Preparing for her winter cruise.

Her itinerary is: Leave Philadelphia about Jan. 11; arrive Martinique Jan. 27; leave Feb. 5; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 8; leave Feb. 18; arrive La Guayra Feb. 24; leave March 8; arrive Santa Cruz March 17; leave March 22; arrive St. Thomas March 23; leave March 28; arrive Capes of Delaware April 10.

STILETTO. torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR. 4 Guns, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York.

TEXAS. 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard. The Texas has been ordered to visit Galveston on Feb. 16 to receive an elaborate silver service purchased by popular subscription throughout the State. Extensive repairs, which are expected to remedy all defects, have nearly been completed, and immediately following her duty with Admiral Bunc's fleet in the proposed blockade of Charleston the first week of February the battleship will proceed to Galveston.

THETIS. 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (a. d.) Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT. 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS.—Torpedo Boat, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. Placed in commission at League Island, Pa., Jan. 12. Is to cruise off Florida coast, watching for filibusters.

WABASH. 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN. 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

YANTIC. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (a. s. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

Comdr. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., of the United States Naval War College, will lecture before the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club on "The Sailor in the Revolution," on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, at 8.30, in the club house.

STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(All officers are requested to send in any items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BOUTWELL. Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns. Savannah, Ga.

CALUMET. 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.

CHANDLER. 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, 4 guns. New York Harbor. Harbor duty.

CHASE. Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. O. Hamlet. Address care Department.

COLFAX. Capt. W. J. Herring, 3 guns. Headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

WINDOM. Capt. S. E. Maguire, 2 guns. Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS. Capt. Jas. H. Rogers, 4 guns. Headquarters at Boston, Mass.

DEXTER. Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. Headquarters at New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN. Capt. D. B. Hodgeson, 4 guns. In winter quarters. Headquarters at Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD. Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON. Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Headquarters at Galveston, Tex. Undergoing repairs.

GUTHRIE. 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. On harbor duty at Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. address, Norfolk, Va., during winter cruising.

HAMLIN. 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.

HARTLEY. 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. On harbor duty at San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON. 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan. Harbor duty, New York City.

MCLANE. 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.

MANHATTAN. 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty N. Y. Harbor.

PENROSE. 1st Asst. Engr. N. E. Cuthin in charge. Steam launch on harbor duty at Pensacola, Fla.

SEWARD. Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding; 1 gun. Headquarters at Shieldsboro, Miss. Address Bay St. Louis, Miss.

SMITH. 1st Lieut. E. C. Chatoy, Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.

TYBEE. 1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, in charge. On harbor duty at Savannah, Ga.

WASHINGTON. 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY. Capt. W. H. Hand, 4 guns. Cruising grounds, Coast of Maine. Headquarters at Portland, Me.

JOHNSON. Capt. A. B. Davis, 2 guns. In winter quarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

MORRILL. Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.

SPERRY. (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N. Y.

WINONA. Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Headquarters at Newbern, N. C. Temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Key West, Fla.

WOLCOTT. Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. (Home station, New Whatcom, Wash.

GRANT. Capt. J. A. Slamm, 4 guns. (Home station, Port Townsend, Wash., now at Seattle, Wash.

PERRY. Capt. W. D. Roath, 2 guns. (Home station, Astoria, Ore., now at San Francisco, Cal.

CORWIN. 1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, in charge, 3 guns. San Diego Cal.

RUSH. Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal.

BEAR. Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. (Home station, Seattle, Wash.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 7.—No orders.

JAN. 8.—Cadet W. W. Holling, dismissed the service.

Capt. M. L. Phillips, to the Perry.

Capt. W. D. Roath, detached from Perry, on relief, and granted thirty days' leave of absence.

Capt. Engr. C. W. Munroe, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

JAN. 9.—2d Lieut. A. R. Hasson, detached from Woodbury and placed on waiting orders, account sickness.

JAN. 10.—No orders.

JAN. 11.—Capt. W. C. Coulson, to proceed to Victoria, B. C., as a witness before Behring Sea Commission.

2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

JAN. 12.—1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, granted an extension of leave of absence for twenty days.

JAN. 13.—No orders.

Capt. Engr. J. Madison Case, retired, died at Govans-ton, Md., Jan. 5, 1897.

The following officers of the Revenue Cutter Service registered at the Treasury Department, Washington, this week:

1st Lieut. Worth C. Ross, stationed at Port Townsend.

2d Lieut. W. W. Jaques, of the Life Saving Service.

The promotion of 2d Lieut. Frank H. Dimock, of Massachusetts, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service, was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 11.

UNSUCCESSFUL COMMANDERS.

In his "Around the World with Gen. Grant" John Russell Young reports the General as saying: "I am always indulgent in my opinions of the generals who did not succeed. There can be no greater mistake than to say that because generals failed in the field they lacked in high qualities. In the popular estimate of generals nothing succeeds but success. I think in many cases—cases that I know—much hardship is done. Some of the men who were most unfortunate in our war are men in whom I have perfect confidence, whom I would not be afraid to trust with important commands. It is difficult to know what constitutes a great general. Some of the generals failed because they lost the confidence of the country in trying to win the confidence of politicians. Some of them failed, like Hooker at Chancellorsville, because when they won a victory they lost their heads, and did not know what to do with it. Some, like Franklin, because somehow they were never started right. Franklin was my classmate, a very good man, an able man, who would, I have always believed, have achieved great results if he could have had a chance. Franklin was a man who should have had a high command in the beginning, and, I think, would have been equal to the responsibility."

"Some of our generals failed because they worked out everything by rule. They knew what Frederick did at one place, and Napoleon at another. They were always thinking about what Napoleon would do. Unfortunately for their plans, the rebels would be thinking about something else. I don't underrate the value of military knowledge, but if men make war in slavish observances of rules, they will fail. No rules will apply to conditions of war as different as those which exist in Europe and America. Consequently, while our generals were working out problems of an ideal character, problems that would have looked well on a blackboard, practical facts were neglected. To that extent I consider remembrances of old campaigns a disadvantage. Even Napoleon showed that, for my impression is that his first success came because he made war in his own way, and not in imitation of others. War is progressive, because all the instruments and elements of war are progressive. I do not believe in luck in war any more than luck in business. Luck is a small matter, may affect a battle or a movement, but not a campaign or a career."

"A successful general needs health and youth and energy. I should not like to put a general in the field over fifty. When I was in the Army I had a physique that could stand anything. Whether I slept on the ground or in a tent, whether I slept one hour or ten in the twenty-four, whether I had one meal or three, or none, made no difference. I could lie down and sleep in the rain without caring. But I was many years younger, and I could not hope to do that now. The power to endure is an immense power, and naturally belongs to youth. The only eyes a general can trust are his own. He must be able to see and know the country, the streams, the passes, the hills. You look on a map and you see a pass in Switzerland. You know there is such a pass, but in a military sense you really know nothing about it. After you had ridden over a Swiss pass, your knowledge of all other passes would be good, and you could depend upon your maps. There is nothing ideal in war. The conditions of war in Europe and America are so unlike that there can be no comparison. Compare the invasion of France by the Germans with the invasion of the South. The Germans moved from town to town, every town being a base of supply. They had no bridges to build. They had no corduroy roads to make, and I question if a corduroy road was made in the whole campaign. I saw no reason for one in my journeys through France. I saw the finest roads in the world. The difficulties of a campaign in an open country, generally a wilderness like America, especially as compared with a highly cultivated country like France, are incalculable."

"The trouble with many of our generals in the beginning was that they did not believe in the war—I mean they did not have that complete assurance in success which belongs to good generalship. They had views about slavery, protecting rebel property, State rights—political views that interfered with their judgments. Now I do not mean to say they were disloyal. A soldier has as good a right to his opinions as any other citizen, and these men were as loyal as any men in the Union—would have died for the Union—but their opinions made them lukewarm, and many failures came from that. In some cases it was temperament. There is Warren, whose case may be regarded as a hard one. Warren had risen to one of the highest commands in the Army, and was removed on the field of battle, and in the last battle of the war. Yet he could not be helped. Warren is a good soldier and a good man, trained in the art of war. But, as a general, if you gave him an order he would not act until he knew what the other corps would do. Instead of obeying—and knowing that the power which was guiding him would guide the others—he would hesitate and inquire, and want to debate. It was this quality which led to our disaster at the mine explosion before Petersburg. If Warren had obeyed orders we would have broken Lee's army in two and taken Petersburg. But when he should have been in the works he was worrying over what other corps would do. So the chance was lost. I should have relieved Warren then, but I did not like to injure an officer of so high rank for what was an error of judgment. But at Five Forks it was different. There was no time to think of rank or persons' feelings, and I told Sheridan to relieve Warren if he at all failed him. Sheridan did so, and no one regretted the necessity more than I did."

"I yield to no one in my admiration of Thomas. He was a fine character, all things considered—his relations with the South, his actual sympathies, and his fervent loyalty—one of the finest characters in the war. I was fond of him. I mention that fact to show the extent of my own anxiety about Sherman and Hood. But Thomas was an inert man. It was this slowness that led to the stories that he meant in the beginning to go with the South. When the war was coming, Thomas felt like a Virginian, and talked like one, and had all the sentiment then so prevalent about the rights of slavery and sovereign States and so on. But the more Thomas thought

it over, the more he saw the crime of treason behind it. And to a mind as honest as that of Thomas the crime of treason would soon appear. So by the time Thomas thought it all out, he was as passionate and angry in his love for the Union as any one. So he continued during the war. As a commander he was slow. We used to say laughingly, 'Thomas is too slow to move, and too brave to run away.' The success of his campaign will be his vindication even against my criticisms. That success, and all the fame that came with it belong to Thomas. When I wrote my final report, at the close of the war, I wrote fourteen or fifteen pages criticising Thomas, and explaining my reasons for removing so distinguished a commander. But I suppressed that part. I have it among my papers and mean to destroy it. I do not want to write anything that might even be construed into a reflection upon Thomas. We differed about the Nashville campaign, but there could be no difference as to the effects of the battle. Thomas died suddenly—very suddenly. He was sitting in his office, I think at headquarters, when he fell back unconscious. He never rallied. I remember Sherman coming into the White House in a state of deep emotion with a dispatch, saying, 'I am afraid old Tom is gone.' The news was a shock and a grief to us both. In an hour we learned of his death. The cause was fatty degeneration of the heart. If I remember, I have often thought that this disease, with him, long-seated, may have led to the inertness which affected him as a commander. At West Point, when he was commanding cadets in cavalry drill, he would never go beyond a slow trot. Just as soon as the line began to move, and gain a little speed, Thomas would give the order, 'Slow trot.' The boys used to call him 'Slow trot' Thomas. I have no doubt, if the truth were known, the disease from which Thomas died demanded from him constant fortitude and affected his actions in the field. Nothing would be more probable. Thomas is one of the great names of our history, one of the greatest heroes in our war, a rare and noble character, in every way worthy of his fame."

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN—MISSION RIDGE.

"War has responsibilities that are either fatal to a commander's position or very successful. I often go over our war campaigns and criticise what I did, and see where I made mistakes. Information now and then coming to light for the first time shows me frequently where I could have done better. I don't think there is any one of my campaigns with which I have not some fault to find, and which, as I see now, I could have improved except perhaps Vicksburg. When I determined on that campaign I knew, as well as I knew anything, that it would not meet with the approval of the authorities in Washington. I knew this because I knew Halleck, and that he was too learned a soldier to consent to a campaign in violation of all the principles of the art of war. But I felt that every war I knew anything about had made laws for itself, and early in our contest I was impressed with the idea that success with us would depend upon our taking advantage of new conditions. No two wars are alike, because they are generally fought at different periods, under different phases of civilization. To take Vicksburg according to the rules of war as laid down in the books, would have involved a new campaign, a withdrawal of my forces to Memphis, and the opening of a new line of attack. The North needed a victory. We had been unfortunate in Virginia, and we had not gained our success at Gettysburg. Such a withdrawal as would have been necessary—say to Memphis, would have had all the effects, in the North, of a defeat. This was an ever-present consideration with me; for, although I took no open part in politics, and was supposed to be as much of a Democrat as a Republican, I felt that the Union depended upon the Administration, and the Administration upon the victory. * * *

"The gun boats and six or seven steamers ran the batteries at Vicksburg, while I marched the troops from Young's Point to opposite Grand Gulf, and landed my troops there, as the first point of high land, on the east bank of the Mississippi, from which I could operate. But the water batteries proved about as strong as at Vicksburg, and after the gun boats had fired upon them nearly all day they failed to silence their guns. I had in the middle of the river, on board my transports, about ten thousand men, ready to land at any moment, as soon as the batteries should be silenced. Adm. Porter was there as the flag officer commanding the fleet of gun boats. So toward evening, finding that we would not be able to effect a landing there, I took a tug and went on board Porter's flag ship. We were under fire at the time, and Porter's vessel, I found, had been considerably battered, shots having passed through the sides of the ship, killing and wounding a great many men. I told Porter that I saw that the idea of landing there was hopeless; but that, as soon as it was dark, I should take my transports and land the whole of the troops and march them across the point to a point below Grand Gulf; if he would run the batteries as he had done at Vicksburg, that I would run the transports, too, and that at daylight in the morning the enemy would find we were crossing the river. The important object I had in seeing Porter was to find out if he would consent to the use of his gun boats as ferry boats, as they would be so much better than the steamers we had, and would reinforce and supplement them. Besides the engines of some of my transports had been disabled, and they would require to be towed, and Porter's gun boats would answer admirably for this purpose. But Porter was not under my command, and I could not order him.

"I was naturally anxious. If he had been a touchy Admiral, jealous of his rank, in a severe state of discipline, he would have objected to his boats doing ferry duty—certainly would have resented the suggestion, even from an Army officer. He might have told me, as he would have had the right to do, to command my troops and he would command his boats. So I was very anxious to know how Porter would take it. But as soon as the matter was suggested to him he relieved my anxiety by saying that all his gun boats were at my disposal to be used as transports and ferry boats for getting the troops over the river. He saw at once what I needed, and himself pointed out in what way his boats could be of service. This is a fine trait in Porter. He sees in an instant the best way of doing a thing, and does it with energy and ability. I was delighted with Porter's co-operation. I never can be too grateful to him for his promptitude. He turned his gun boats into ferry boats, and men, cannon, horses, and all, were ferried over next morning at Bruinsburg.

"Instead of making a report to Washington of what had been done thus far, I hurried into the interior and developed my movement. You know the theory of the campaign was to throw myself between Johnston and Pemberton, prevent their union, beat each army separately if I could, and take Vicksburg. It was important to have this movement so far advanced before even the knowledge of it reached Washington that it could not be recalled.

"After landing at Bruinsburg, below Grand Gulf, I moved out to secure the high land before the enemy could get down from Grand Gulf and confront me, dispatching the troops as fast as they were landed, without waiting for the whole force to move in a body. * * *

An officer came into my lines from Banks's army, then

investing Port Hudson. This officer was a brigadier-general, in a high state of excitement, a small and impressive man, so overcome with the sense of his tremendous responsibility that he seemed to stand on his toes to give it emphasis. He had the order from Halleck for me to withdraw at once with my force and join Banks. This order was so important that he, a general officer, had come all the way to bring it and to escort me, if necessary, to Port Hudson. I acknowledged the order, but said I was there in front of the enemy and engaged, and could not withdraw; that even Gen. Halleck, under the circumstances, would not expect me to do so. The little brigadier, standing on his toes, became more and more emphatic. I pointed out that we were not only engaged with the enemy, but winning a victory, and that Gen. Halleck never intended his order to destroy a victory. While explaining this to the officer the impossibility of my retreating after I had progressed so far, one of my brigade commanders, without orders from me, had given the command 'Charge!' This commander was a brave but impulsive man, and seeing an opportunity he had taken advantage of it. A bayonet filled with fallen trees and debris lay between his command and the enemy, and if they had shown a resistance to the attack our men might have been slaughtered. But the enemy were tired out with fighting the day before, and so, when they saw our troops charging them, after a show of resistance they just pulled out wads of cotton from the cotton bales, stuck them on their bayonets and muskets, and held them up as a sign of surrender. The charge, of course, was successful, and we captured the whole batch—over 2,000 prisoners—and all the artillery on that side of the river.

"Taking it all in all I see fewer mistakes in the Vicksburg campaign than in any other. Others, no doubt, see many; but I am speaking now as a critic of myself. Mission Ridge, although a great victory, would have ended in the destruction of Bragg but for our mistake in not knowing the ground. If I had known the ground as well before the battle as I did after, I think Bragg would have been destroyed. I saw this as soon as the battle was over, and was greatly disappointed. Sheridan showed his genius in that battle, and to him I owe the capture of most of the prisoners that were taken. Although commanding a division only, he saw in the crisis of the engagement that it was necessary to advance beyond the point indicated in his orders. He saw what I could not know, on account of my ignorance of the ground, and with the instinct of military genius pushed ahead. If the others had followed his example we should have had Bragg's army. The victory satisfied the country, but it might have been more fruitful. It must have been that Davis felt that the moral effect of the fall of Richmond would have been equal to the fall of the South. Or it may be, as I have sometimes thought, that Lee felt that the war was over; that the South was fought out; that any prolongation of the war would be misery to both the North and the South. After I crossed the James, the holding of Richmond was a mistake. Nor have I ever felt that the surrender at Appomattox was an absolute military necessity. I think that in holding Richmond, and even in consenting to that surrender, Lee sacrificed his judgment as a soldier to his duty, as a citizen and the leader of the South. I think Lee deserves honor for that, for if he had left Richmond when Sherman invaded Georgia, it would have given us another year of war."

WHY THE FRENCH DISLIKE ENGLAND.

To the Editor of "The Army and Navy Gazette."

Sir: Referring to your comments in "The Army and Navy Gazette" of the 5th inst., on the lamentable death of the Prince, I would draw the attention of your readers to the account of the incident so well given by Archibald Forbes, in his work, "Memories and Studies of War and Peace," and to the connection between the responsibility of the authorities in the matter of the Prince being permitted to proceed to the Cape, and the feeling existing between the French and English. Mr. Forbes says:

"His (the Prince's) attitude and yearnings were quite intelligible (i. e., to aid his progress to the Imperial throne) and were in no sense blameworthy. He desired to further the means towards a specific and obvious end, if England only would give him a helping hand. But this ultimate aim of his being so evident, it was singularly improper and ill-judged on the part of the English authorities to give well-grounded umbrage to the friendly Power across the Channel by forwarding an enterprise the purpose of which was to help toward changing Republican France into Imperial France, and to contribute toward the elevation of this young man to the throne which his father had lost. The Commander-in-Chief had his scruples, for he is a man of some discretion, but they were overruled, and it was from Windsor, bidden God-speed by the Sovereign, that the Prince departed to embark. France sullenly watched his career in South Africa. Had it ended differently the mood would have become intensified. If it be asked why for the last sixteen years France has never for an hour worn a semblance of cordial accord with the insular Power, its neighbor, the answer is that the attitude of chronic ambage has one of its sources in the intrigue which sent the Prince Imperial to Zululand."

These are suggestive remarks when the feeling between France and England occupies present attention in the press.

A READER.

THE NEW RIFLE BULLET.

Before finally adopting the new bullet for the Lee-Metford rifle described in the "Army and Navy Journal" of last week, page 330, it was decided that it should be tried at the annual rifle meeting at Meerut, India, last month, where nearly all the British and native regiments in the Punjab and Bengal commands are represented. The object was to show the officers and men and particularly the latter, that the Lee-Metford was a thoroughly trustworthy rifle, and thus restore confidence in all ranks. Practical experiments were carried out before the Commander-in-Chief and a large number of spectators. Shots were fired at 150 and 200 yards, which are the ranges at which charges of fanatics would have to be stopped. The following account may be quoted at length, as the results gained cannot be made known too widely, British infantry having to face charges by fanatics or savages elsewhere than across the frontier of India:

The experiments consisted of firing at different objects, such as planks in the rear of each other, bags of coal, sandbags, tins of dry and moist sand, and wine cases divided into three compartments filled with earth. One butt was specially devoted to carcasses of sheep. All the objects were fired at with both the present service bullet and the new bullet, except the sheep, which were

only fired at with the new bullet. The result fully justified Col. Hill's confidence in the new bullet, and the difference between the holes made in the various objects and the amount of "setting up" in each case was very marked. The service bullet was found to have drilled clean holes, and where penetration was complete the hole of exit was little, if any larger than the hole of entry, and the bullet itself was not deformed, only showing the marks of the rifling, but the exit holes made by the new bullet were much larger, and, although the penetration was sufficient, the bullet was either mushroomed or the nickel shell and lead had parted company. The wounds made in the carcasses of sheep showed that the destruction of bone and tissue performed by the new bullet was tremendous, and conclusively proved the stopping powers of the projectile. Notes of the various wounds inflicted were taken by medical officers detailed for the purpose. After the conclusion of the firing the men were allowed to inspect the results, and, judging from the numerous remarks that were made, they seemed fully confident of their power with the new bullet to stop any charge. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the results of the firing, more particularly the wounds in the carcasses, and it is understood that he expressed himself satisfied that the new bullet met all requirements.

It now only remains for the Government to sanction the manufacture of the new bullet and cause the present ammunition to be used up on the annual musketry course on rifle ranges. The want of confidence by the British soldier in his rifle was a very serious matter indeed, but fortunately no occasion has arisen since the Chilian campaign for sending troops on service. The English ordnance authorities will doubtless recognize the importance of experimenting with the new Indian bullet on a large scale, so that the results achieved here may be checked. If expeditions have hereafter to be sent against tribes in South Africa or the Sudan, the British troops should certainly not have to trust to the present Lee-Metford service bullet.

DRAINS ON NAVAL PURSES.

This is the time of year when everybody is talking about expenses. Every man has an idea that his have been heavier than any other man's in the world, comparatively speaking, during the year just passed. If one of the grumblers would take the trouble to think about the expenses of some other men his conversation about the New Year's holidays wouldn't be so burdensome to his good wife perhaps. Take the officers in the U. S. Navy, for example. Few officers in the Army or Navy are able to save a cent from one year's end to another. This is because tremendous demands are made on them, chiefly for social reasons. When on shore duty or in port they entertain daily, sometimes officially, often otherwise, sometimes voluntarily, again because guests are forced on them.

A naval officer probably has more uses for each individual dollar than any other man in the world. To a certain extent at home and to a great extent abroad he is the recipient of marked and constant courtesies from people of unlimited means or whose official position gives them control of large sums provided for just such entertaining.

Many people believe that the Government furnishes naval officers with their uniforms and living expenses, in addition to their salaries. This is a mistake that makes the average officer groan when he hears it mentioned. As a matter of fact the clothing which an officer requires is a steady and heavy drain on his income. In most foreign countries officers wear their uniforms exclusively. Not so in this. Here it is the custom for them always to appear on shore in civilian's clothes, and they do so when abroad also. This necessitates the maintenance of two complete outfits. When an officer does venture forth in his uniform, even in the streets of New York, he is often taken for a policeman, street car conductor, or street cleaner, if in summer. This is to be regretted, as the uniforms are good to look at and becoming. An officer's outfit of uniforms is very elaborate. If he wishes to look well it is almost necessary for him to have them made in America, and although they cost about 75 per cent. more, they look at least 750 per cent. better. His complete official wardrobe costs from \$450 to \$650, and as something is always giving out from constant wear, it eternally needs replenishing. He is expected to be equally well dressed in citizen's clothes when he goes ashore, for in most American cities he has the entrée to the best society, and his official position necessitates his accepting and returning social courtesies to a certain extent.

The only allowance received by officers is 30 cents a day for rations. In ordinary times they receive commutation for rations in the shape of money instead of provisions, and although this 30 cents a day is a comfortable starter, it needs to be considerably supplemented before it comes out in three good, well-served wardroom meals.

The expenses of entertaining varies on different ships, according to the ideas that prevail among the officers. The officers of cruising ships do their best to keep up the reputation of the service and the nation and try to extend to the officers and officials of other nations every courtesy and to treat them with genuine American cordiality.

An officer's quarters aboard ship combine what would be on shore his place of business, his home and his club. Consequently, when his friends drop in he is able to make it so pleasant for them that they come often and stay long. Scarcely a day passes when a ship is in port that from one to half a dozen guests may not be found at the dinner table, and, while the actual cost of food may not be greatly increased, all these guests and officers must have wine, and so the money goes, or rather flows. The officers' state rooms, as well as the mess halls, are comfortably furnished by the Government, and a complete outfit of crockery, glass and silver ware is lent to the officers if they desire to use it. During each fiscal year an allowance of 15 per cent. is made for breakage and loss.

Another thing that makes a naval officer's money disappear with lightning rapidity is that he wants and will have the best of everything going. At home things are expensive, and abroad he has to pay three prices for them, because foreigners consider him an easy mark. Then they spend lots of money for curios, and are constantly being asked to contribute to all kinds of charities. People go aboard with all kinds of subscription lists, and officers are expected to contribute, no matter whether the cause be worthy or unworthy. Once when an American cruiser was lying in Turkish waters an old man came aboard one day. He was a slight-of-hand performer, and had been for so long in the little village port nearby that all the inhabitants knew his tricks as well as he did himself, and his resources were exhausted. He made frantic efforts to get away, but could not persuade the steamship people to take him. His last hope was the American ship. He went there, made a simple unvarnished request for the money to pay his passage to a far-distant port which he wished to make, got it and left on the next steamer.—New York Sun.

THE STATE TROOPS.

PROPER ORGANIZATION FOR THE NEW YORK GUARD.

The ideal organization of the National Guard, from the strictly military point of view, is the Pennsylvania division, under the command of Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, a veteran of our civil war. It owes its existence to two other veterans, the late Gen. John F. Hartman and Gen. James S. Beaver. Both of these gentlemen served their State in the office of Governor. They understood the processes of legislation, and as experienced and able soldiers they also knew what was required for military efficiency. Together they were able to resist the vicious tendencies that affect the character of so many National Guard organizations, reducing them to the level of junketers in uniform, who imagine themselves to be warriors because they can talk "soldier." What can be done to increase the efficiency of the Guard was shown in Pennsylvania when they had there a soldier in the Governor's chair and another in command of the troops. It has been more recently shown in Wisconsin, where the same combination existed. We instance these two States, not to exclude others, but because their experiences are more familiar to us. Whether such a work is possible in the State of New York we cannot yet tell. It certainly was not possible with Morton as Governor and McAlpin as his Adjutant General. McAlpin promised it, but he was too much interested in political and other matters to devote himself seriously to the work of the Adjutant General's office.

With Black in the gubernatorial office and Tillinghast as Adjutant General, we hope that the National Guard of New York have entered upon an era of sobriety and good sense. There are indications that Gen. Tillinghast appreciates the importance of reorganizing the State troops in harmony with well-recognized military principles. These principles do not admit of giving the command of troops to a staff officer. The late Gen. Porter was too good a soldier not to understand this, but he failed to act upon his understanding. His own ability made the Guard efficient while his rule lasted, but he did not build upon the enduring foundation of a proper system. His principle of action seemed to be, that "that which is best administered is best." There is no reason, however, why we should not have equal, or greater, efficiency with a proper organization.

So long as the office of Adjutant General was filled by a competent officer, the results were extremely satisfactory, but upon the death of Gen. Porter and the appointment of a successor, it became apparent that the centralization of power when vested in an ignorant or weak commander would cause the whole fabric to fall to the ground. It also became apparent that the only way to secure lasting results would be by the establishment of a system by which all the component parts of the Guard should be managed strictly under the regulations, and with a commander who should be permanent as long as capable, and who should be relieved as soon as, for any reason, he became incompetent. He should be subject to retirement for age, and also subject to compulsory retirement for cause. Two plans present themselves; one, by the formation of two divisions, one with its headquarters in New York, comprising the 1st and 2d Brigades, the other division to be at Buffalo, comprising the 3d and 4th Brigades. Objections are raised to this on the ground that there would still be a central power, the Adjutant General at Albany. Most military men unite in the conviction that the true plan is, as in the State of Pennsylvania, to have single division, with a permanent Major General in command. Whether headquarters shall be at Albany or New York is another question discussed. About two-thirds of the whole Guard of the State are found in the two cities which will soon be united in the Greater New York, and the facilities presented by the mail, telegraph and telephone are so great that in a State of the size of New York distance made but little difference. Albany is too far from the great body of troops and too close to the Governor's and Adjutant General's office, and too much under political influences to secure harmonious working. Washington has always been objected to for these reasons, as the Headquarters of the Army. Gen. Scott established them at one time in New York City, and at another time Gen. Sherman removed them to St. Louis. In itself the administration by a division commander is more effective than administration by an Adjutant General, and it ought to be less difficult to secure a good soldier for the office of Major General than it is to find one who can secure appointment on the staff of a political Governor.

By all means let us have a division organization for the New York National Guard.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT, NEW YORK.

The following are extracts from the report of Ex-Insp. Gen. McLevee, of New York, on the different organizations of the State, at the annual inspection of 1896. Gen. McLevee, in his introduction, among other things, says: "While a company is to be commended for parading 100 per cent., or nearly so, for muster, its true duty doing worth can only be estimated by taking its average percentage present for the year, or drill season, and I have, therefore, deemed it advisable to include in this respect a statement of the average attendance of each organization for the current drill season up to the time of inspection. The very high general average of the 7th Regiment for its ten companies, 91.36 per cent., with only two companies below 90 per cent., and one company, 'B,' with an average of 94.59 per cent., is the highest of the State."

7th Regiment, Col. Appleton.—General appearance excellent. Considerable improvement can be made, however, in some few details, notably in the care of and adjustment of equipments; and quite a number of uniforms are now so old as to need repairing, or replacing, wholly or in part. The criticisms on the appearance of the companies of the regiment are based upon Co. I, which is taken as a standard, everything about it being first-class, there being every evidence of hard work and perseverance to bring about such a satisfactory condition. Uniforms and equipments, without exception, and particularly the adjustment of the latter, were excellent, and far ahead of all other companies in the regiment. A little effort, such as the 7th Regiment is always willing to make, will bring all the companies to a condition in which Co. I was found upon this occasion. Inspection preceded by a review handsomely rendered, and, when passing, the distances, alignments and salutes were perfect. The regiment made a new record in percentage present for muster (99.424), and, in this respect, again has the honor of leading all the other regiments in the State except the 71st Regiment. No better idea can be formed of this regiment than the wonderful record of attendance for the past drill season, it being (for 10 companies), 91.36, Co. B leading with 94.59 per

cent., and Co. E lowest, with 84.18 per cent. The average percentage present for muster during the past ten years is 98.46. These figures speak for themselves. A notable record is that of Co. F, which has mustered a maximum company, all present for ten years in succession.

All headquarters books and records are in first-class condition in every respect. The books of the companies of this regiment which, at last inspection, were in a very unsatisfactory state, excepting Co. K, are now, with a very few exceptions, all that can be desired. Armory, a model of neatness and order; Quartermaster's Department under an excellent system, and all State property in good condition.

8th Regiment, Col. Chauncey, Jr.—Great improvement has taken place in general appearance, and condition of arms, uniforms and equipments since last year. Arms very much improved, but further improvement can be made; condition of uniforms and equipments, and adjustment of same, generally excellent; in this respect Co. D was perfect in every detail, and is entitled to the honor of being placed first in the regiment. Great credit is due the officers and men in bringing about a marvelous change in so short a time, and with such a soldierly spirit that now prevails throughout the regiment, a bright future may be safely predicted for it. All extra property in good condition and well cared for; lockers of all companies dressed in an orderly manner, but the system is a poor one; Co. H particularly good; armory in generally good condition, but gallery floors and chairs, and chairs in rifle range very dirty, also floors and shelves of company lockers, and lockers and contents of same, of band in a filthy condition. The county authorities should, without delay, attend to the many needed repairs of this armory. All books and records at headquarters are well kept, and an improvement over the condition of last year is noted. Average percentage of attendance at drill for past season (based on seven companies), 78.69; too low; Co. E the highest, with 90.88, excellent; Co. D lowest, with 70.72, very poor. Blankets, ponchos and mess kits not marked as required by regulations.

9th Regiment, Col. Seward.—The appearance remarkable for the great improvement which has taken place since last year in condition of uniforms and equipments, steadiness of men (showing greatly improved discipline) and the attendance, which, for percentage present, was the best in its history. The criticisms of the various companies are based upon Co. A as a standard of general excellence. Cos. B, D and H, also deserve special mention for their fine appearance. Six companies paraded 100 per cent. present for muster. Condition and appearance of the field musicians excellent, and a feature of this occasion. All property in good condition and as well cared for as the present quarters will permit. Officers and men have every reason to feel proud of what they have accomplished during the past year. Field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers all properly uniformed and equipped, excepting the chaplain. With the exception of the roster, which has not been kept—the headquarter's books are in very good condition. The record of events in the report book should be written up, and the alterations in the field, staff and non-commissioned staff explained therein. Average percentage of attendance at drills (about 30 companies), 72.14, which is very low and unsatisfactory. Co. A leads with 82.61 per cent., and Co. F is lowest, with 61.43 per cent. Co. A, Capt. Samuel Simeon O'Connor, with 100 per cent. present for muster, has the honor of making the best general appearance in the regiment, and is selected as the standard upon which the criticisms of the other companies are based.

10th Battalion, Col. Fitch.—General appearance excellent, and in small details, an improvement over last year. Armory a model of cleanliness and good order, and the excellent system of dressing lockers in all the companies a strong feature, a condition in which they are kept at all times. The battalion platoon drill, under command of Maj. Stacpole, first-class throughout. This kind of a drill is the best test that officers and non-commissioned officers can be put to, and all demonstrated their ability on this occasion. All movements had style and finish rarely seen, and were very instructive as well as a pleasure to behold. All extra property well cared for. The criticisms of various companies are based upon Co. B as a standard, it being much the best in the battalion. Headquarters' books are in the same degree of excellence as at last inspection. Average percentage of attendance at drill (4 companies), 76.54; much too low, Co. A leading, with 79.69, and Co. D lowest, 71.69.

12th Regiment, Col. Dowd. (Col. Butt is now in command)—General and extraordinary improvement excellent, and in small details, an improvement over last year. Armory a model of cleanliness and good order, and the excellent system of dressing lockers in all the companies a strong feature, a condition in which they are kept at all times. The battalion platoon drill, under command of Maj. Stacpole, first-class throughout. This kind of a drill is the best test that officers and non-commissioned officers can be put to, and all demonstrated their ability on this occasion. All movements had style and finish rarely seen, and were very instructive as well as a pleasure to behold. All extra property well cared for. The criticisms of various companies are based upon Co. B as a standard, it being much the best in the battalion. Headquarters' books are in the same degree of excellence as at last inspection. Average percentage of attendance at drill (4 companies), 76.54; much too low, Co. A leading, with 79.69, and Co. D lowest, 71.69.

13th Regiment, Col. Watson.—Only organization among the regiments of the 2d Brigade to show an increase in numbers, has improved wonderfully, and appeared to be a new organization throughout. The Commanding Officer and his associate officers and the rank and file deserve great credit for the immense amount of work they have performed to so soon overcome the very unsatisfactory condition at last inspection. (This except Co. H which has not improved). Under the new order of things regiment is now on the high road to success. Headquarters' books, excepting the roster which has not been kept, are in a very satisfactory condition, and are neatly and carefully kept. Average percentage of duty performed (10 companies) from Oct. 1, 1895, to May 1, 1896 (32 events), 76.06; much too low. Co. B leads with 86.68 per cent., and Co. H lowest with 66.84 per cent. Armory very neat and clean except windows throughout building, which were very dirty. There is a lot of property still unmarked; extra property well cared for.

14th Regiment, Col. Michell.—Very gratifying improvement in condition of uniforms and equipments, and

percentage of men present. There is still room for improvement, and much hard work is necessary to bring it up to the required standard. Lockers of company rooms not opened for inspection as required. Headquarters' books and records in a very satisfactory condition throughout, showing careful and intelligent care. The average percentage of duty performed throughout the regiment (10 companies) is 71.54; a remarkably bad showing and very unsatisfactory. Company C leads with 83.23 per cent., and Company I is the lowest, with 58.38 per cent. This condition of affairs should be the subject for prompt investigation by the commanding officer. Lockers of the non-commissioned staff in disorderly condition; floor of the band room stained with tobacco. Regimental Adjutant wore incorrect collar insignia, and band leader was not properly uniformed.

22d Regiment, Col. Camp. (Now in command of Col. Bartlett.)—Appearance showed improvement over last year; general in character throughout all the companies. A handsome gain in numbers is noted; also a large percentage present, there being but 16 absentes. Manual of arms only fair, showing lack of proper instruction. A bad feature was the late formation, which was twenty-five minutes behind time. Windows and gallery floors throughout armory very dirty; a disorderly condition of lockers in all company rooms; colors were not placed correctly at review in line of masses. All books and records well and accurately kept, and models of neatness and system. Company books throughout regiment much improved over last year. Average percentage of duty performed by the regiment (10 companies) from October, 1895, to Feb. 20, 1896, 79.31, which should improve.

23d Regiment, Col. Smith.—Regiment presented for inspection in absolutely perfect condition, showing great improvement over last year. Arms, uniforms, equipments and adjustments of some are excellent. White trimmings on the uniform would greatly improve appearance of same, overcoats should be rolled around the packs and not underneath. Canteens, which were delivered at the armory several days prior to the date of inspection, should have been distributed and worn in accordance with orders. Armory a model of neatness and cleanliness; all extra property well cared for; Quartermaster's Department handsome in arrangement, and well systematized. Military discipline and courtesy of a high order. Books are models and neatness and accuracy. Average percentage of duty performed by the regiment (10 companies), from Oct. 1, 1895, to April 1, 1896 (about 25 events), 84.98; very high and satisfactory. Armory poorly ventilated; the toilet accommodations are limited to an absurd degree.

47th Regiment, Col. Eddy.—While regiment shows marked improvement over last year, it has not progressed as much as expected, and as other regiments have improved in the 2d Brigade. A much better condition is required as to cleanliness and adjustment of equipments. Arms not as clean as they should be. The criticisms of the various companies are based upon Co. A, this company making an extremely good appearance, particularly as to adjustment of equipments. Co. K is also deserving of special mention. Horse equipments not well cared for; blankets and ponchos not marked, and canteens still unnumbered. Some surplus property not well cared for. Lockers in field musicians' quarters very dirty; boiler room in disorderly condition; windows throughout armory very dirty. Average percentage of attendance at drill (8 companies), 73.40; very low and unsatisfactory. Co. D lowest, with 64.38. This covers a period from Oct. 1, 1895, to April 25, 1896, with about 28 events. Non-commissioned staff's packs very poorly adjusted. Headquarters' books satisfactory except record of events.

65th Regiment, Col. Welch, Jr.—A general improvement has taken place during the past year, particularly in care of uniforms and equipments; the latter now being very clean. Review in line good, men being very steady. Quarters and property of band and field music in good order; lockers kept in orderly manner. Armory very clean and orderly. The company quarters of regiment are very small and cramped, making it impossible to care for uniforms and equipments as they should be cared for. All extra property in good condition and well cared for. Headquarters' books in generally good condition. Average percentage of duty performed by this regiment from beginning of drill season to date of inspection, 60.70; a remarkably poor exhibit, and among the poorest in the State, and it is hard to conceive why this regiment should be detailed for "field service," supposed to be duty of an advanced nature, and only for troops who are perfect otherwise. Non-commissioned staff should not have embroidered wreaths upon caps, and several officers wore collars much too high. Non-commissioned staff should dress their lockers uniformly.

69th Regiment, Col. George M. Smith.—Now in good shape and progressing rapidly. General appearance and condition of uniforms and equipments best in its history. The criticisms of the various companies are based upon Co. G, which is taken as the standard of excellence. Cos. B, C and I were also in very fine condition, and the last two named, with Co. G, deserve special mention for having 100 per cent. for muster. The regimental percentage present for muster is the best ever shown by this organization, and is another indication of its prosperous condition. With a new armory, which this regiment is much in need of, there should be no doubt regarding its future. Books and records of the headquarters of this regiment show an improvement over last year; a roster, however, should be preserved. All very neat. Average percentage of attendance at drills from Oct. 1, 1895, to May 5, 1896 (about 28 events), 69.52; very low and unsatisfactory. Co. K is highest with 75.38, and Co. D lowest with 60.69.

71st Regiment, Col. Greene.—Regiment is making remarkable and rapid strides in the right direction, which, if continued, must soon place it in the first class. With the single exception of loose belts, caused by adjusting below lower button of blouse, instead of above it, the uniforms, equipments, and the adjustment of same, were very satisfactory, general cleanliness being a strong feature, especially so with equipments. The Commanding Officer, his associate officers, and the men of the regiment have reason to feel proud of the wonderful record made upon this occasion: one without a precedent; every man being present, and in the pink of condition, for muster. It is doubtful if this record will be equalled. Regiment is in need of a large number of new blouses. Armory orderly and very clean; all extra property well cared for; Quartermaster's Department kept under good system; company quarters throughout regiment very clean; and lockers dressed in a uniform and handsome manner, which should be the custom at all times. The armory is in need of repairs, the stairways particularly. All books and records in excellent condition, showing intelligent, painstaking and systematic care. Average percentage of duty performed by the regiment during past drill season (nine companies), 82.22; very high and satisfactory; Co. G leading with 91.56 per cent.; Co. K lowest with 74.92 per cent.

74th Regiment, Col. Fox.—A great improvement in appearance, and in condition of uniforms and equip-

ments. The regiment is in good hands and making rapid strides in the right direction. Armory much too small. Quarters and property well cared for, and lockers in fairly orderly condition, but all company quarters were small and cramped, making it impossible to care for uniforms and equipments properly. All extra property well cared for. Overcoats, after seven years hard service, in fair condition. Regimental books well kept, and very neat. Average percentage of duty performed (by regiment) from October, 1895, to February, 1896 (about 14 events), 60.80, which is remarkably low and very unsatisfactory. A great improvement must take place. Some officers wear collars too high, in violation of regulations. Armory a model of neatness.

We shall publish the criticisms on the separate companies another week.

13TH NEW YORK.—COL. WM. L. WATSON.

Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin remarked that the brightest star in his official career as Adjutant-General of New York was the review and reception tendered him by the 13th Regt. on the occasion of its second annual holiday reception on Dec. 30, 1896. The magnificent armory was uncomfortably filled by the numerous friends of Col. Watson's command, and the regiment never appeared to finer advantage and with the perfect discipline that pervades this organization made a splendid sight.

The battalions were promptly and accurately formed and turned over to Maj. Cochran and Russell in excellent shape, after which the regiment was formed for review, which was in line with ten commands of sixteen files, the best turnout made by the regiment in several years. As soon as Col. Watson took command, Co. K, Capt. Rogers, was directed to escort the colors, which they did in a very creditable manner. As Gen. McAlpin appeared on the floor, accompanied by a number of the Governor's staff, and Brig. Gen. McLeer, 2d Brigade and staff, the band played "Hail to the Chief." During the review in line the men were perfectly motionless. After the reviewing party had returned the command, companies right, was given, and the column closed en masse on the first company of the 2d Battalion, preparatory to passing in review. In regard to the march past it can be truthfully said that no organization—not even the famous 7th—ever passed with better alignments. Every company was faultless, the salutes of the officers were timely and gracefully rendered, the distances between battalions, between companies and between ranks were correct in every particular. After the review the companies marched to their respective parades to re-form for parade. This formation was in line again, and each company paraded its own relative strength. All the companies, except E and H, had 20, and Co. K and G 24 files. Co. E and H looked very small with only 12 files front. The battalion and regimental formations were executed as before in a perfectly faultless manner. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb took the parade, which was a splendid ceremony all the way through.

Quite a novel feature was introduced. A large flag was hoisted to the rafters in the center of the roof, and as the band rendered the "Star Spangled Banner" at retreat the colors were slowly lowered by a corporal and two men detailed from Co. D. The ceremony was very impressive, and was loudly applauded. The manual of arms was very good and was also applauded. At the close of the parade the regiment, commanded by Regimental Sergt. Maj. Thomas H. Harvey, marched in review before the officers, and, it is needless to say, in an excellent manner, after which the officers marched off the parade in columns of fours. This concluded the military part, and the band rendered some excellent selections under the able leadership of Bandmaster Kirchner, and the rest of the time was spent by the men and their best girls in dancing. The guests of the evening were entertained in the officers' mess room, where a fine collation was served.

Among the military guests present were Lieut. Col. De Forrest, Maj. William A. Stokes, Capt. Walter P. Blackman, Asst. Surg. C. D. Napier, Lieuts. Demington and Krieter, 23d Regt.; Capt. H. S. Rasquin and Lieut. George E. Laing, 3d Battery; Capt. Fred. Leigh, 2d Signal Corps; Col. Henry Channing, Maj. Ridabock and Jarvis and Adj't. E. K. Austin, 8th Regt.; Capt. Henry C. Lyon, Lieuts. McCutcheon, Butcher and Baldwin, 47th Regt.; Capt. John F. Carroll, Q. M. Shipman, Commissary George R. Jennings, Adj't. Hassel Nutt, Capt. Michel Adj't. Reinstahl, Lieut. Harry Bell, 14th Regt.; Capt. John F. Klein and Lieut. George W. Haviland, 17th Sep. Co.; ex-Gens. Thomas H. McGrath and A. C. Barnes, ex-Cols. D. E. Austin and William H. Harding, Capt. William F. Morris, 9th Regt.; ex-Captains A. L. Earle,

CONNECTICUT.

The annual report of the Adjutant General of Connecticut has been issued, and is the most attractive and interesting volume ever prepared by the A. G. O. The report of Gen. Graham states that on Sept. 30, 1896, there were 205 commissioned officers and 2,678 enlisted men in the Connecticut National Guard. The number of men liable to military duty in case of war is reported as 105,636. The expenses of the C. N. G. the past year have been \$140,847.36. The Adjutant General states that the greatest need of the guard at present is new arms. Three regiments are armed with the obsolete Peabody rifle. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will recognize the importance of passing the bill to furnish the States with the Springfield rifle at once. The battery of light artillery is also still in need of modern guns. Campaign hats, web cartridge belts and leggings have been issued to the troops the past year, and haversacks to one regiment. Colts new Army revolvers have been issued to all the officers. The regulations of the Connecticut National Guard have been revised under the direction of Col. W. E. F. Sanders, A. A. G., and published in one volume, with the Militia Law and Articles of War. The volume is better than any heretofore issued very complete and up to date, and reflects great credit on Col. Sanders. Twenty-seven long-service medals and fourteen new clasps have been issued during the year. The medal which was adopted in 1895 as the design of Col. Charles S. Burdett, of the 1st Regiment, who was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill by the Legislature. The medal is made by Tiffany & Co., and is exceedingly beautiful in design. It consists of a clasp and a pendant, the clasp, an eagle with wings spread standing on a bar, bearing in raised letters the period of service. The pendant, a military cross with a wreath of laurel showing between the arms, a garter in relief, bearing the words "Faithful Service, C. N. G." and within the garter on a raised convex field the arms of Connecticut. The medal is worn at the throat by a ribbon, and is of statuary bronze, for ten years' service. For fifteen years the clasp is of silver, and for twenty years the clasp is of 18-carat gold. The frontispiece of the Adjutant General's report is a half-tone cut of the long-service medal. The report also contains cuts of

the different decorations awarded by the State for rifle practice, four views of the Signal Corps at work on stations, views of the seacoast and mortar batteries, Battery A, light artillery, the brigade passing in review, and a number of other excellent illustrations, which add greatly to the interest of the report. The volume contains the annual reports of Brig. Gen. George Haven, Brigade Commander; Maj. Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector; Capt. John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces; Capt. J. S. Pettit, U. S. A., detailed to attend the encampment; reports of the different commanding officers, etc.

Col. Russell Frost, 4th Regt., C. N. G., was on Jan. 6, 1897, appointed to be Brigadier General, commanding Brigade, C. N. G., vice Gen. George Haven, appointed Adjutant General, and was confirmed by the Senate the same day. Gen. Frost is a most able soldier and estimable gentleman, and is admirably fitted for the high position to which he has been appointed. He announces his staff as follows: Maj. Francis G. Beach, Brigade Inspector, to be A. A. G., with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John H. Wade, Adjutant 4th Regiment, to be Brigade Inspector, with rank of Major. William H. Marigold, to be Brigade Quartermaster, with rank of Major. James K. Croft to be Brigade C. S., with rank of Major. Capt. William H. Holly, Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the 4th Regiment, to be Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, with rank of Major. Tracy Waller, to be Brigade Judge Advocate, with rank of Major. Maj. William S. Watson, Surgeon 4th Regiment, to be Brigade Medical Director, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Henry S. Terrill, to be Brigade Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain. 1st Lieut. Lucius H. Fuller, to be Brigade Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain. Maj. Howard A. Giddings, of Hartford, Brigade Signal Officer, is retained.

PORTER MEMORIAL GUND.

Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery, secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association, S. N. Y., reports the following subscriptions toward the monument to be erected to the late Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter:

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath (ex. I. G. S. N. Y.)	\$100.00
2d Battery (New York)	200.00
13th Separate Co. (Elmira)	100.00
2d Separate Co (Anburn)	100.00
6th Separate Co. (Troy Citizen Corps)	100.00
22d Separate Co. (Saratoga)	75.00
Co. B, 10th Battalion (Albany)	50.00
Co. A, 10th Battalion (Albany)	50.00
3d Brigade Staff (Albany)	50.00
1st Battery (New York)	50.00
Brig. Gen. G. D. Sanford	25.00
8th Separate Co. (Rochester)	25.00
26th Separate Co. (Elmira)	25.00
2d Signal Corps (Brooklyn)	25.00
Brig. Gen. O. W. Terry (Surg. Gen., S. N. Y.)	10.00
Cpl. W. Cary Sanger	10.00
Ex-Maj. J. Fred Ackerman (13th Regt.)	10.00
Brig. Gen. P. W. Ricketts	5.00
Maj. E. B. Ives	5.00
Ex-Lieut. Charles F. Engelman (1st Battery)	5.00

\$1,020.00

The committee will exhibit a miniature statue and a bust of the General at the convention to be held at Albany on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1897.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Newport, R. I. Artillery Company and the Naval Reserve Torpedo Company will be present at the inauguration of President McKinley March 4. Co. B, 2d R. I. M., have, under Capt. Underwood, made much improvement as to their numbers as well as to their proficiency as soldiers. They have the pleasure of carrying off the honors at the State Camp this year. Co. B has also held a very enjoyable fair, adding over \$1,000 to their uniform fund, which they are anticipating for Rhode Island great day (election day). The three companies are actively drilling for the annual inspections, which will occur within a short time by Lieut. Abbot, U. S. A. It may be said that Lieut. Abbot puts into his duty a thoroughness and a cheerful disposition that makes an inspection not a task, but a pleasure. From him the citizen soldier receives encouragement by his instruction and readiness to answer all. The interpretation of the Adjutant General's decision on the service medals are beyond a soldier's comprehension. One who has served twenty-six or thirty years can't have one, but one who has served five or more may.

MOUNTED GAMES—SQUADRON "A" NEW YORK.

The annual mounted tournament of Squadron A, New York, will be held in its armory, 94th street and Madison avenue on Thursday evening, February 18. The first event will be a troop drill of thirty-two men, in command of Maj. Roe, which will include a silent sabre drill and charge. Then will follow other events of rare interest, viz.: Head cutting, with hurdle, potato race, riding double, mounted exercises by a squad of selected men under Maj. Roe, including saddling, cossack riding, jumping hurdle, men standing in stirrups; horses to be thrown back and troopers to fire over them; over the hurdle back to back; low reach at a gallop; novelty race and melee. Preliminaries for all competitive events will be decided Saturday evenings, February 6 to 13.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Col. Russell Frost, 4th Regiment, C. N. G., of South Norwalk, is appointed Brigadier General, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, with rank from Jan. 6, 1897.

The 12th New York will be reviewed by its ex-Colonel, Heman Dowd, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, in its armory. A presentation of State Long-Service Medals will be made the same night, and reception will follow the military ceremonies. Capt. W. Content, of Co. II, who has been a member of the regiment since November, 1880, and is one of the hard workers of the organization, was on Jan. 14, elected Major, vice Leonard promoted.

Lieut. F. C. Dennington, Co. H, 23d New York, has been elected Captain in place of Stokes resigned. The annual dinner of the company will be held on Feb. 6.

It was the 6th Separate Co., of Troy, N. Y., Capt. Stillman, that acted as escort to Governor Black on Jan. 6 in the centennial celebration at Albany, and not the 12th, as has been stated.

The proposed trip of the 71st New York to Washington, D. C., on March 4 next has been abandoned for the reason that quite a number of men who desired to go find they cannot very well leave their business at that time. Then there was considerably more expense attached to the trip than was at first thought, and in view of the fact that the regiment will take part in the Grant

memorial celebration, and in the usual course of events will go into camp, it was thought wise to devote the energies of the regiment in another direction, and abandon the Washington trip accordingly.

There is some talk of having an encampment of New York troops on the grounds of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt, the proposition being to lease the grounds from New Jersey and to hold a brigade encampment there. The idea is favored by many military men, and we think the innovation of a brigade camp would prove an instructive one. Brigade commanders should be given an opportunity to maneuver their commands other than at ceremonies, and their staff likewise should be allowed opportunity for practical work. Adj't Gen. Tillinghast, when asked by a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal" on Jan. 11, as to whether the proposition to hold a brigade camp at Sea Girt had come before him officially yet, stated it had not.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of New York, has already shown that he is fully alive to the interests of the service, by establishing a branch office in New York City in the armory of the 2d Regiment in charge of Maj. N. B. Thurston. This is a wise move, both as to appointing so thoroughly a competent instructor as Maj. Thurston, with an office in the midst of more than half the guard of the State. It was feared by some that there would be no office of the Department of Rifle Practice, this side of Albany. The official office and home station of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice is established at Auburn, N. Y., where all communications of a personal character should be addressed.

Capt. J. H. Lloyd, 21st Co., of Troy, N. Y., is justly proud of his fine command, and under date of Jan. 1, extends happy greetings to them, as well as congratulations on their splendid record of the year just closed. He says: "In many ways it is one of the most successful in our history. The record of attendance is one in which every member may take just pride. During the year there has been twenty-eight drills and parades, the average attendance being over ninety-eight. Sixty members are entitled to have their names placed on the roll of honor as having performed 100 per cent. of duty. Twenty-one have only been absent one drill. Seven have only been absent two drills. The balance of the command averaging being absent five drills." The following are the names of those who have performed 100 per cent. of duty during the year 1896:

Capt. James H. Lloyd, 1st Lieut. Merrill M. Dunning, 2d Lieut. S. W. Wright, 2d Lieut. William J. Galbraith, 1st Sergt. M. Sullivan, Q. M. Sergt. L. D. Hunt, Sergt. James J. Phelan, Sergt. Frank Marshall, Sergt. John L. Wylie, Sergt. Paul C. Bahme, Corp. John P. Judge, Corp. G. W. Sturtevant, Corp. Charles H. Lytle, Corp. R. C. Marshall, Corp. H. A. Sheldon,

Lance Corp. J. P. Daly, Musician J. R. Neals, Pvt. W. F. Armitage, Pvt. Fred D. Andrews, Pvt. Frank Bahme, Pvt. H. W. Bruce, Pvt. G. P. Barringer, Pvt. C. E. Cottrell, Pvt. William O. Drake, Pvt. J. H. Emerson, Pvt. J. W. Ferguson, Pvt. C. W. Ferguson, Pvt. H. H. Falkenstein, Pvt. William C. Falle, Pvt. John H. Hepp, Pvt. Rollin J. Hurd, Pvt. George B. Hurd, Pvt. Stover M. Johnson, Pvt. George T. Langford, Pvt. Henry Moore, Pvt. John McBride, Pvt. Henry Q. Miller, Pvt. Joseph A. Miney, Pvt. Charles Nethaway, Pvt. A. W. Petty, Jr., Pvt. F. E. Passonno, Pvt. F. O. Roberts, Pvt. W. H. Read, Pvt. W. C. Ranken, Pvt. F. Schwarz, Pvt. J. C. Schutt, Pvt. George Spence, Jr., Pvt. E. E. Strope, Pvt. O. G. Strope, Pvt. William A. Scott, Pvt. E. S. Tift, Pvt. C. L. Thayer, Pvt. C. G. Vanderbogart, Pvt. C. G. Wager, Pvt. W. B. Webb, Pvt. M. F. Wansbury, Pvt. N. G. Winslow, Pvt. G. A. Woods, Pvt. B. Weisenforth, Pvt. L. H. Woodward.

"A record most gratifying," says Capt. Lloyd, "and remarkable, and showing the excellent esprit du corps. I trust the year just begun will be even more successful than the one just ended, and the percentage even higher. Let every member resolve and strive to maintain and increase our record and endeavor to perform 100 per cent. of duty. In order to increase the interest it is intended to present to the squad having the best percentage of members present during the year some suitable token as a reward for their zeal."

Col. Greene, 71st N. Y., announces that company drills in the 1st Battalion will be suspended from Jan. 4 to Jan. 22, and will be resumed on Jan. 25. The 1st Battalion will drill in the School of the Battalion on Jan. 5. The 1st Battalion, Maj. Augustus T. Francis, commanding, will parade for review on Monday, Jan. 18, 1897, in full dress regimental uniform. Col. Chauncey, of the 8th Regt., will take the review.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment, New York, in celebration of Col. Appleton's completion of twenty-five years' service in the regiment, will give a dinner in his honor Saturday night, Jan. 23, at Delmonico's. Col. Appleton entered the Seventh as a private in Co. F, Oct. 31, 1871, was promoted Corporal in April, 1873; Sergeant, November, 1873; 1st Sergeant, March, 1875; 2d Lieutenant, May, 1876; Captain, January, 1879, and Colonel, July, 1889. Co. F, Capt. Rand, on Tuesday night, Jan. 12, won the Kemp Trophy, on an aggregate score of 10.92 points, and the Clark Trophy, with a record-breaking score of 2,144 points, being 78 points in excess of the best previous score. The company later in the evening were entertained at dinner by Mr. Edward Kemp, an enthusiastic veteran of the regiment, who also presented the company with a very beautiful solid silver "Loving Cup," in commemoration of his joining the company in 1858. The cup was manufactured by Tiffany & Co., and is of the most exquisite design.

During the inaugural ceremonies at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11, it is reported that a number of men of the 2d and 4th Regiments became very disorderly and riotous, compelling the police to interfere. The efforts of the latter, it is said, to quell the disorder and make arrests were prevented, and the police were powerless. A number on both sides were hurt. Gen. Wheeler upon hearing of the trouble, ordered the troop, it is said, to return to their camp and remain there until ordered to their home station.

The funeral of Maj. George M. Townsend, of the 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment, N. J. N. G., who died at his home in Newark on Jan. 7, was held Jan. 10. Maj. Townsend served in the Civil War, and for more than thirty years had been an active member of the N. J. N. G. After brief services at his home, the casket was conveyed with military ceremony to the grave. Preceding the hearse were the full regimental band and field music and the four companies of the 2d Battalion, and Col. Campbell, the regimental commandant, his staff and all the officers of the regiment. Interment was in Fairmount Cemetery.

Gov. Black, of New York, on Jan. 9, appointed George Curtis Treadwell, of Albany, as Military Secretary on the Governor's staff.

Adj't Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, will review the 8th Regiment, Col. Chauncey, on Friday evening, January 22.

Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., U. S. A., having reported for duty, is assigned as Assistant Inspector General of the Iowa National Guard.

Co. H, 71st New York, Capt. Joyce, is making great preparations for its entertainment and reception, to be held at the Central Opera House, on Thursday evening, Jan. 21. On this occasion the company, with the assistance of the Arlington Dramatic Society, will present the romantic military drama entitled "The Midnight Charge." There will be dancing after the performance, which will commence at 8:15 o'clock. Not the least interesting event of the evening will be the "Midnight March," which will be gallantly led by Capt. Joyce, followed by a host of charming ladies with their escorts.

The Magnolia Metal Co., of New York City, are sending to their customers, friends and correspondents the handsomest and most useful desk calenders that we have seen this year.

The several organizations composing the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their armories during the months of February, March and April of the present year. The inspection will be made by the Brigade Inspectors under the direction of Colonel Edward Morrell, Inspr. Gen.



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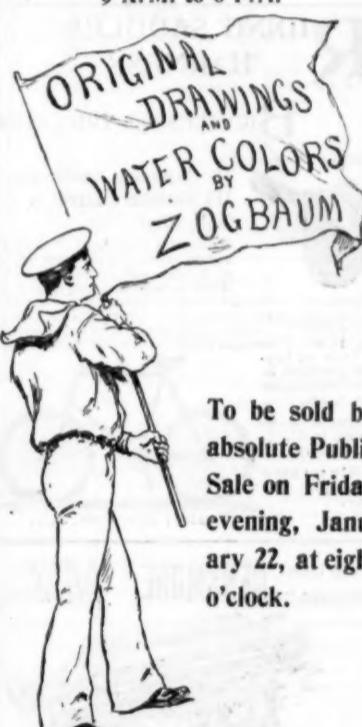
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MARRIED.

CLINTON—MERRILL.—At the Highlands, near Jasper, Ga., Dec. 30, 1896, to Miss B. S. Merrill, daughter of Chaplain S. M. Merrill, U. S. A.

McMANUS—KESSLER, at Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 5, 1897. Lieut. George H. McManus, 3d U. S. Art., to Miss Emilie Kessler, of Pensacola.

MOORE—COOPER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1896, Lieut. Tredwell W. Moore, 22d U. S. Inf., to Miss Flora Green, daughter of Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th U. S. Cav.

WELLS—JENNINGS.—At Salt Lake City, Dec. 30, 1896, Lieut. Brian Harris Wells, 2d U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Jane Jennings, daughter of Mr. Thos. Walker Jennings.

DIED.

BARKER.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Jan. 3, 1897, Joseph H. Barker, father of the wife of Lieut. G. Le Roy Irwin, 3d Art., U. S. A.

CASE.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5, Madison Case, Chief Engineer, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, and member of the U. S. N.

GOODALE.—At Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 2, 1897, Prof. Wilmot Hincks Goodale, of University of Louisiana, cousin of Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Inf., and Lieut. G. S. Goodale, 23d Inf., and Prof. G. L. Goodale, Harvard College.

MONTGOMERY.—At Wakefield, Mass., Dec. 31, 1896, Miss Helen Montgomery, sister of Mrs. Goodale, wife of Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Inf.

O'KANE.—At Ferguson, Mo., Jan. 5, 1897, Capt. James O'Kane, U. S. N.

WOOD.—At Visalia, Cal., D. A. Wood, son of the late Medical Director W. M. Wood, U. S. N., who died in 1880.

WILSON.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 11, 1897, Maj. George Spencer Wilson, Asst. Adj't. Gen., U. S. A.

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"Coffin clubs" are among the eccentricities of England's Indian Army. The pay of each member is stopped one rupee per month until the price of a coffin, some fifteen rupees, has been recovered. The coffin club invest this money in the regimental soda water machine. If the contributor dies he need not bother himself any more about it, the machine will stand him a decent burial; if he survive, when he leaves the country he receives back his subscription and a handsome share of the profits on soda water.

The Mashonas of South Africa have an assorted collection of missiles for their artillery, such as round leaden bullets, round iron filled bullets, "pot legs," slugs of hammered telegraph wire, stones, round balls of miscellaneous composition made of scraps of lead and solder, and in one case even the round glass ball out of a soda water bottle—which inflicted a very severe wound.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the Harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon, Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, January 2, 1897.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened January 19, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 19, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity sewing silk, spool cotton, bone buttons, twill, squalinges, hand and leg irons, plumb powder, marline spikes, hose fittings, fishing leads, brooms, brushes, bath brick, lantern globes, leather, belting, sheet lead, packing, shellac, lard oil, turpentine, linseed oil, alcohol, Japan drier, varnishes, sal soda, pumice stone, wrought iron pipe, valves, brass pipe fittings, files, unbleached cotton drill, worsted tape, knife handles and tinned vegetables. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

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January 16, 1897.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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A PRACTICAL JOKER.

In Col. Pollock's "Fifty Years of India" (Edward Arnold) there is a good story told of Capt. Armstrong, of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, a noted practical joker, who played more practical jokes on his seniors than any other man would have dared to do, but he was known to be a first-rate officer, and was allowed great latitude.

"On one occasion he was ordered to take up six or seven griffins, and leave them at a station commanded by an old enemy of his. The brigadier was as bald as a vulture, and very touchy. Armstrong provided himself with a wig. On entering the station, on some pretence he left the carts containing the ensign's uniforms, etc., behind, but took a good care to have his own kit handy. He had written to friends to lay out a dak for him. Directly he reached the headquarters of the brigade, he reported his arrival, and departure at the office. He then returned to the dak bungalow, sent for a barber, and in front of his protégés had his head shaved, and told them it was by order of the General, and that they too must undergo the same operation. They, thinking it was a bona fide order, and trusting to the example set them, submitted to the operation. Armstrong departed with his bald head to call upon the General, but took care, of course, to put on his wig before he got there. In a brief interview he explained that the young gentlemen would pay their respects next day, as the carts with their uniforms had not arrived. He then took his leave, returned to the bungalow without his wig, and, alleging that he had received orders to leave at once, bade the griffins adieu, warned them to be at the General's at 11 A. M. on the morrow, got on his horse, and picking up his relays, was far beyond the General's jurisdiction before

daybreak. At the appointed time the seven griffs called, and were shown up to the reception room, the General then being busy in his office. There they sat facing the door. When the mighty official entered, he saw before him seven scalps more bald than his own! He awoke, he raved, would listen to no excuses, banged the door to, rushed to the Brigade Major, and bade him confine the cadets to their own quarters under close arrest. That official went off to execute his unpleasant task, wondering what in the world was the matter; but when he saw the lads with their shaven crowns he went into roars of laughter, and asked them what they meant by appearing in such a guise. They explained matters, and were told to go home, and not to show themselves to the General until the crops had grown again. When the right version was told to the General he was doubly furious, and sent off an orderly to bring back Armstrong, but that astute individual was beyond recall. The General then complained to the Commander-in-Chief, who only laughed when he heard the story; but Armstrong was admonished not to play such pranks again."—*"Army News."*

CHINAMEN AS WARDROOM SERVANTS.

(From the New York Sun.)

The wardroom servants on most of the United States fighting ships now stationed at the Navy Yard are Japanese, and a quick, bright looking lot of men they are.

"We have found," said a Lieutenant-Commander several days ago, "that the Japs are good servants, but that as soon as they learn English they are anxious to leave the service and get better wages. I have had some curious experiences with Chinese servants on board boat. Several years ago we shipped a Chinaman for the wardroom, who talked very little English, and had not been trained as a waiter. It so happened that his first dinner was a formal affair, at which we were entertaining

several guests, among them Mr. Blank. The Chinaman served the oysters and soup without difficulty, and then I told him to serve the celery. When he reached Mr. Blank's chair that gentleman was talking earnestly with the officer beside him, and didn't notice the waiter. The Chinaman waited for a minute and said 'Clerly,' softly. Mr. Blank didn't hear him. Determined that the guest should have his share of the 'Clerly,' the Chinaman leaned over and deliberately tickled Mr. Blank's ear with the celery that he held in the glass. Mr. Blank brushed as if to drive away a fly, but the Chinaman persisted, and when Mr. Blank turned around to find out what had been tickling his ear he bumped into the celery glass. The Chinaman was perfectly passive, and again he remarked 'Clerly.' Mr. Blank took a piece of celery and resumed his conversation. Our 1st Lieutenant who had witnessed the proceeding was very much mortified, and when our guests had left he called Wong Sing and lectured him.

"'Him want clerly,' was Wong's only reply.

"'Well, you heathen,' said the Lieutenant pulling out an unloaded revolver, 'if you ever tickle another guest with the celery I'll shoot you, sure.'

"This impressed Wong, and he crept away. When the Lieutenant appeared on deck the next morning he was thoroughly angry.

"I don't mind a reasonable amount of fun," he said, "but the man who did this has no right to be an officer in this navy."

"He held out his revolver and it was a sight. Fine twine had been wrapped around the lock again and again until only the muzzle and handle of the weapon could be seen. The twine had been waxed, too, and that made it all the more troublesome to get off. We were all astonished for a moment, and then the Ensign became hilarious.

"It was Wong Sing who did that," he gasped, and, sure enough, it was. The Lieutenant joined in the laugh, and he made no more idle threats to Wong Sing."



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